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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 2, 1973 No. 5406

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* NATIONAL *
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ENROLLMENT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Sensibly Do A Good Job in the Enrollment of University Students

by

the Revolutionary Committee of Huaiyin Administrative District, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 20, 1973)

In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "It is imperative to select students from among workers and peasants with practical experience," we--while carrying out the work of enrolling university students last year and setting up experimental points for enrollment of students in Szuyang hsien last spring--perseveringly integrated the leaders with the masses and implemented the method of enrollment on the basis of "voluntary registration on the recommendation of the masses and the approval of the leadership, and with the school re-examining the students," and selected 890 young people for admission into university. This new system of students enrollment carried through Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education, embodied the Party's mass line and reflected the desire and demands of the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. The workers and peasants said: "Now, university students are chosen from among us, and the candidates are rated by us. Upon graduation, they will come back to us. Only those brought up in this way are our intellectuals!"

Strengthen the Party's Leadership, Grasp Education in Line

In the course of enrolling the students, we first organized the leading comrades of the Party committees at the hsien (municipal) and commune levels to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's thought on educational revolution and to

raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's line of educational revolution. At first, some comrades one-sidedly stressed that they were so busy with production that they had hardly time to grasp enrollment of students; others held that enrollment of students was the business for the department of education and it was not necessary to trouble the masses in the enrollment of limited number of students. After studying Chairman Mao's "July 21" directive and his assertions on the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, they came to understand that: Doing a good job in the enrollment of university students is an important matter in the upbringing of a mighty contingent of intellectuals of the working class and has far-reaching significance in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the building of socialism. In no way should we take the enrollment of students as a route work involving the enrollment of a few students by a university, the sending of a few candidates by a unit and the approval of a few selected candidates by the leadership. Some comrades said: "In the past, under the domination of the revisionist line of education, the bourgeois intellectuals monopolized the rights of enrollment of students and workers, peasants and soldiers were barred from universities. Today, we 'must select students from among workers and peasants with practical experience'--this is one of the fruits of victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself." Only by strengthening the Party's leadership over students enrollment work, adhering to the mass line and integrating the leaders with the masses can we implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the Party committees at all levels consciously place the enrollment of students on their agenda and took a firm hold of it. Groups for leading the enrollment of students were set up at the administrative district, hsien (municipal) and commune levels. The first secretaries of 13 hsien (municipalities) in this district personally carried out mobilization work. Some of them presided over meetings held through broadcast to repeatedly publicize Chairman Mao's line of educational revolution and the vital meaning of the work of enrolling university students. In the 34 communes (farms and chen) of Szuyang hsien, the secretaries of Party committees personally took command, promptly studied and solved the problems in the work of enrolling students, and properly handled the relations between enrollment of students and other work.

For the purpose of translating the Party's policy into the action of the masses, the Party organizations at all levels adopted various means and made known totally to the masses the general and specific policies and methods adopted in students enrollment work, the qualifications required and the number of students to be admitted. In most of the hsien (municipalities), broadcasting stations were extensively and thoroughly used to run "special programs about enrollment of university students" for making propaganda and conducting mobilization, so that students enrollment work was really known by all families. With deep proletarian affection, the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants warmly praised the new proletarian system of enrolling students, wrathfully uncovered and accused the crimes committed by the revisionist line of education, and tried to take and complete students enrollment work as a serious political task. In a production team in Poch'ih commune in Ch'ing-chiang municipality, three general meetings of commune members were held to

select a university student. The commune members said: "The old-type university had a glass door, through which we could look into the university, but we could not go into it. Now Chairman Mao has given us the task of recommending university students. We must do our job well and select good seedlings, so that Chairman Mao may rest assured."

The Party organizations at all levels also strengthened class education, education in line and education in the revolutionary ideal among the broad masses of youths, and aroused the old workers and old poor peasants to tell them about their past sufferings and contrast them with today's happiness. They organized the youths to criticize the reactionary fallacies of "getting learned in order to be an official," "getting a veneer of gold through labor" and of opposing the sending of educated youths to the mountain and rural areas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They helped the youths to adopt a correct attitude toward the enrollment of university students and to establish the idea of "one red heart prepared in diverse ways."

At a mobilization meeting, the secretary of the Party branch of Huaiyin hsien water conservation machinery plant educated the youths by telling them his miserable experience in the old society: He wanted to go to school but as a result he was brutally beaten up by the landlord and was arbitrarily fined 40 silver dollars for offering resistance. He supported and encouraged the eligible youths to actively enroll themselves.

With the whole situation taken into consideration, the Party branch of this plant recommended a few youths to study in a university. Among them, a deputy secretary of a CYL branch and a young turner who had relatively high level of consciousness in the line and was technically proficient were accepted. The Party branch exhorted them to study in university for the revolutionary cause and not to disappoint the trust of the class. The Party branch also promptly conducted meticulous ideological work among those who had been recommended but not approved, and educated them to adhere firmly to their positions of work and play their role in the three great revolutionary movements. Due to the grasp on education in line, in the past year or more, after these two young workers went to school, they persevered in reporting to the Party branch once a month on the conditions of their thinking and studies. One of them has now gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. The other youths of this plant who were not admitted into university also were able to carry on their work with peace of mind, actively grasp revolution and promote production.

Firmly Adhere to the Mass Line, Make Proper Appraisals and Recommendations

"Once the masses have learned the truth, they will have a common goal and will work with one heart." As a result of the practice of propaganda and education in the countryside, the cadres and the masses raised their consciousness in line. In the capacity of master of the house, they seriously appraised each of the educated youths recommended, warmly confirmed the achievements they had made through coming to the mountainous and rural areas for re-education and patiently pointed out to them the direction in which they should exert themselves.

In the forestry production team of T'uyuan commune in Szuyang hsien, four educated youths were all up to the requirements set in respect of political conditions, cultural level and health conditions. The poor and lower-middle peasants made analysis and comparisons of these youths in a practical way, taking their performances in various fields into consideration. They unanimously decided to recommend Comrade Chang Yu-hua who showed the best performance, and the other three youths also approved of and supported this decision. The poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "Appraisal by the masses is just fine. It is a fine style that bring about unity. It also gives a course of education in line to the youths." Those who formerly held that "appraisal by the masses was nothing but a din and would produce no results" also realized that the masses had clear heads and bright eyes and saw most clearly who were eligible, and that only by relying on the appraisals and recommendations of the masses could a good job be done in the enrollment of university students.

In the course of organizing the masses to appraise and recommend candidates in accordance with the conditions specified, the Party committees of various hsien (municipalities) fully developed democracy and extensively solicited opinions from the masses. When a commune, a factory or a mine studied the namelist of candidates which was made in accordance with the opinions of the masses for submission to the hsien (municipal) level, there invariably were representatives of the masses of brigades or workshops taking part in the study, and the result of such study was made known to the masses for further consideration by them. In this way, the masses would not recommend those who did not enroll themselves; the leadership would not submit to the higher level the names of those who were not recommended by the masses, and would not consider them.

The comrade of a unit in Ch'ingchiang municipality who was responsible for enrollment of students did not trust the masses and was afraid of troubles. Taking the matter in his own hand, he subjectively drew a namelist of a few candidates for discussion by the masses. As a result, the masses did not approve of these candidates. Later, he adopted the methods of recommendation by the masses, collaboration of the higher and lower levels and careful appraisal, thereby accomplishing the task of recommendation in a better way. In the course of recommending candidates, the various hsien (municipalities) also paid attention to making overall planning, putting on equal footings the educated youths who came from cities to the mountainous and rural areas and those who came back to the countryside, and properly allotting a great number of seats to places where there were a greater number of rusticated educated youths. Attention was also paid to recommending an appropriate number of male and female candidates.

Adhering to Chairman Mao's instructions, "Cherish the people and listen carefully to their voice," the Party committees at all levels pay attention to the letters and visits from the masses and see to it that every problem raised by the masses is handled properly and referred to the quarters concerned. The leaders at all levels have organized manpower to make conscientious investigations of the problems revealed by the masses in their letters or visits.

Comrade Wang Feng-ying, a barefoot doctor in Shiht'ang commune, Huai-an hsien, conscientiously received re-education from, wholeheartedly served, and won the deep welcome of the poor and lower-middle peasants. But, her name was not included in the preliminary namelist announced by the commune. The poor and lower-middle peasants went in groups to the commune to express their opinions, requesting that Wang Feng-ying be selected and sent to university. On the basis of the opinions of the masses and at their request, the hsien committee reported the matter to the district committee and recommended Wang Feng-ying for consideration. Now, Wang Feng-ying is studying the specialty of veterinary science in Kiangsu Agricultural College.

Have An Overall Grasp of Entrance Requirements, Guarantee Quality of Students Enrollment

In students enrollment work, we--adhering to the requirements for all-round development morally, intellectually and physically--persevere in selecting for enrollment youths who have practical working experience of two years or more.

In line with the requirements for all-round development morally, intellectually and physically in work of setting up points for conducting experiments in the enrollment of students this year, we conducted cultural tests on the basis of recommendation by the masses. Some people said: "Since cultural tests are conducted, the candidates should be rated by their cultural attainments." In light of this, we aroused the masses to criticize penetratingly the counter-revolutionary fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and helped them draw three distinctions on the basis of the line: the distinction of studying culture and techniques and taking the "red and expert" road for the revolutionary cause from the "first place to intellectual culture" and "personal struggle"; the distinction of conducting essential cultural tests under the guidance of the correct line from the use of examination to "shut out, struggle and oppress" the workers, peasants and soldiers; the distinction of paying close attention to cultural standards under the premise of politics in command from "marks in command." In the course of considering and approving a candidate, we paid attention to correctly orienting the relations of intellectual education with moral and physical education, and persisted in giving all-round consideration to and making a concrete analysis of moral, intellectual and physical education. In judging the cultural standard of a candidate, we did not just take the marks he had scored as the only criterion. Instead, keeping in mind his results in the cultural test, we went further to investigate and look into his capacity for analyzing and solving problems, so as to have a clear idea of his actual standard.

In Liuchi commune, Szuyang hsien, an educated youth who was recommended scored ordinary results in the cultural test. But, in the past three years, while going through training in labor and receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, he wrote more than 100 poems and news reports on new personalities and new things emerging during the three great revolutionary movements. Close to 50 percent of these poems and reports were adopted by newspapers, radio stations and the hsien broadcast station. On the basis of his

actual cultural level, the leaders and the masses unanimously agreed to select him for sending to university.

In the course of grasping all entrance requirements, we adhered to the principle of "paying attention to the candidate's family background, but not taking it as the only factor, and attaching importance to his political performance," and under the premise of guaranteeing that the workers and peasants and their children enjoyed preferential rights to receive education, we enrolled a number of sons and daughters from the families of exploiting classes who really had given a good account of themselves and those "sons and daughters who could be educated successfully."

Educated by the Party, an educated youth who settled down in Ch'enchi commune, Szuhung hsien, conscientiously transformed his world outlook, drew a clear line of demarcation between himself and his reactionary family, and gave a good account of himself in all fields. On the basis of the recommendation of the masses and after seriously studying his case, we selected him for sending to university.

From the practice of enrollment of students, we have learned deeply that: The most fundamental prerequisite to having an overall grasp of the entrance requirements is to adhere to the principle of the proletarian Party spirit and to firmly oppose the undesirable styles of work. Only by so doing can we surmount interference, implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line without distortion, implement the Party's proletarian policies to the letter, and sensibly do a good job in the enrollment of university students.

* * *

Rely on the Masses To Make the Re-examination of Students By School a Success

by

the Revolutionary Committee of Talien Engineering College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 20, 1973)

Since 1969, we have admitted close to 1,000 worker-peasant-soldier students from 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions all over the country. In the past few years, these university students are full of vigor and vitality and have grown up healthily along the road of becoming both red and expert. Practice shows that Chairman Mao's teaching "It is imperative to select students from among workers and peasants with practical experience" has pointed out to us a correct road for building and running socialist universities.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In a school, the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines is unfolded in close conjunction with the question of what kind of successors we are bringing up. This struggle primarily finds concentrated expression in students enrollment work. For this reason, before deciding on what idea we should adopt in guiding the enrollment of students and what criterion we should take in selecting them, we must clearly distinguish between the correct and the wrong lines and raise the consciousness of the personnel responsible for the enrollment of students in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education.

To attain this aim, we organize a study class for the cadres and teachers who take part in the enrollment of students. In this study class, they conscientiously study Chairman Mao's idea of educational revolution and roundly criticize the revisionist line of education pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby making clear that selecting students from among workers and peasants with practical experience and thoroughly transforming the old system of enrollment of students constitute the correct road to the upbringing of a mighty contingent of intellectuals of the working class and have extremely long-range significance in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the building of socialism.

Select students from among workers, peasants and soldiers and firmly adhere to the method of "voluntary registration, recommendation by the masses and approval by the leadership, and re-examination by the school"--this is a method of students enrollment by combining the leaders with the masses and the school with society and giving all-round implementation to the Party's mass line.

In students enrollment work, whether or not we boldly arouse the masses and rely on the masses constitutes a basic distinction between the two lines of education and the two systems of students enrollment. Before the great cultural revolution, under the domination of the revisionist line of education pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, candidates were rated

on the strength of their answers to a question paper and admission to a university was dependent on the marks scored, and workers and peasants were kept out of university. Today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education, the new method of students enrollment is to rely on the appraisals and recommendations made by the broad revolutionary masses and to insist on selecting for admission youths who have two or more years of practical experience under the Party's leadership. The mass line is the basic line in our students enrollment work. Therefore, the work of enrollment and examination of students by a university can never be quietly carried out by a few persons behind a closed door, but should keep in close touch with factories, mines and villages, closely rely on the masses and firmly adhere to the method of "from the masses, back to the masses."

In the past few years, our basic methods were as follows:

1. Go deep into the basic level to make propaganda with enthusiasm. We ask the personnel responsible for the enrollment of students to go under the leadership of the local Party committee to the workers' groups in factories and mines and to the communes, production teams and youth centers in the countryside to actively publicize Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education and the object and purpose of selecting students from among workers and peasants, and to give the masses a full account of the conditions, methods and steps adopted for the enrollment of students.

Last year, the personnel of our college responsible for the enrollment of students went to Yingch'eng coal mine in Kirin Province to cooperate with the Party committee of this mine in extensively publicizing the general and specific policies for the enrollment of students to all families. The miners said happily: "Before liberation, we miners were fed with bran and vegetables and were over-burdened with bone-breaking work. We never dreamed of going to school. Today, Chairman Mao assigns us the right to select students and we certainly must make proper selections." An old miner held a family study class for her daughter who had been recommended go to to school, and through contrasting past sufferings with today's happiness, she was taught to bear firmly in mind the solicitude of the Party and Chairman Mao and make two kinds of ideological preparations, that is, she should rest content with working in the coal mine her whole life even if she were not sent to university.

2. Rely on the masses to conduct investigations and studies. Re-examination by the school is a task calling for serious and meticulous efforts. It is impossible to adhere strictly to the Party's principle by exclusively relying on the people responsible for the enrollment of students to look up through the data behind closed doors. Practice makes us understand that re-examination work also must follow the mass line in order to guarantee the quality of the students enrolled. In the course of re-examination, our college's personnel responsible for the enrollment of students go to the basic units where the candidates live, ask the local workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, educated youths and basic-level cadres to give them an all-round picture of these candidates, and directly solicit their opinions on students enrollment work.

Last year, a teacher went to Hsiachiang hsien, Kiangsi, to carry out students enrollment work. In the process of re-examination opinions were divided over a rusticated educated youth. In order to have a full understanding of this youth, he went deeply into the production team where this youth lived. In daytime, he labored together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and had heart-to-heart chats with them and, at night, he slept in the youth center, so as to extensively collect information on this youth. After investigation for a period of time, he made to the local Party committee a comprehensive report on the behavior of this youth in the past three years and more after he came to settle down in the countryside, thus solving the divergence of views.

Practice shows that only by firmly trusting and relying on the masses and strictly complying with the students enrollment procedure will it be possible to select the outstanding youths.

3. Strive to integrate organically recommendation, approval and re-examination in close coordination with the work of basic-level Party committees. The personnel responsible for the enrollment of students must promptly report to the basic-level Party committees the nature and requirements of the relevant specialties and put forth opinions on the candidates for reference, so that the leadership may have an all-round view of the conditions, unify its understanding and quicken the rate of progress.

Last year, our college enrolled students from Lanchow Synthetic Rubber Plant. Under the leadership of the Party committee of this plant, the personnel responsible for the enrollment of students took part in appraisal work carried out by workers' units and in making recommendations level by level. Before examining and approving the candidates, the leaders, the representatives of the masses, and the personnel responsible for enrollment of students discussed things together, unified their thinking, and integrated approval with re-examination. In this way, the masses, the leadership, the college and the candidates were all satisfied.

4. In the process of re-examination it is necessary to grasp all entrance requirements for students and sensibly guarantee the quality of the students enrolled, and it is also necessary to conduct essential cultural tests on the basis of mass recommendation and political examination. In our opinion, cultural tests conducted under the premise of guaranteeing political quality is essentially different from "marks in command" and one-sided pursuit of cultural standard.

When our college enrolled students from Taiyuan Chemical Plant, we came across two young candidates who were both good in political conditions and physical health, had similar lengths of service and scored similar results in cultural tests, and it was difficult to decide which of them should be selected. Later, after further investigation and study, one of them was found to have higher ability to analyze and solve problems. After a discussion, the leaders and the workers of the plant and the personnel responsible for enrollment of students agreed that he should be selected to study in our college.

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EDUCATED YOUTH

Show Concern for the Life of the Educated Young People

by

Kuo Ch'ing (郭青)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 22, 1973)

After the arrival of broad masses of educated young people in the countryside, the Party organizations at all levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants show them warm welcome in line with Chairman Mao's teaching "Comrades throughout the countryside should welcome them [the educated young people]." Comrades throughout the countryside regard the showing of concern for the growth of educated young people as something of great importance to the future of the country and the revolution; they regard the showing of concern for the educated young people as a question of affection and attitude toward Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Such affection and attitude play a tremendous role in doing a good job in sending educated young people to the mountain and rural areas and in helping them take roots and grow up healthily in the vast countryside.

In the past few years, because a growing number of educated young people have gone to the mountain and rural areas, comrades throughout the countryside have an increasingly heavier load to carry, a great deal of work to do and a lot of problems to solve. Among all these, showing concern for the life of the educated young people is an important problem which we should not neglect.

Before coming to the countryside, the educated young people from cities chiefly depend on their parents for a living and therefore have relatively poor ability to lead an independent life; they have lived long in cities, and once they come to the countryside, the environments of a relatively hard life there will bring them some difficulties. As long as our work is concerned, the most fundamental prerequisite to solving the livelihood problems of the rusticated youths is to teach them to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in displaying the Tachai spirit and the styles of self-reliance, plain living and hard work, developing production and strengthening the collective economy, and to organize and lead them to take an active part in collective productive labor. But, showing warm concern for the everyday life of the educated young people and giving them concrete help in solving some actual problems which exist currently also constitute an important problem to which we must pay particular attention.

Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have always shown close concern for the masses of the people and the younger generation. After the educated young people had gone in their millions to the countryside, the Party Central Committee promptly issued directives, asking the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels--particularly the leaders of communes and production teams and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle

peasants--to adhere to Chairman Mao's teaching, "They [the educated young people] should be welcomed together," and to conscientiously solve the actual problems which the educated young people who had come to the mountain and rural areas had met in production and everyday life.

The livelihood problems of the educated young people are chiefly concerned with food, housing, daily necessities, labor, medicine and marriage. They must be arranged properly. Their problems regarding food grain, vegetable plots and firewood supply must be solved rationally. Efort must be made to run well the collective mess halls for educated young people. Their problems of housing must be solved in practical ways. The outlays appropriated by the state for placing the educated young people must be spent on this particular purpose. Rational arrangements must be made for their farm jobs, so that they receive equal pay for equal work. Care should be taken of the young women's physiological characteristics; concern should be shown for the young people's health and attention paid to the prevention and treatment of diseases and to the proper running of cooperative medical service. Under the conditions of encouraging late marriage, care should be taken to solve their marriage problems and to teach them to continue the revolution after they get married and to handle correctly the relations between work, study and family affairs. Attention should also be paid to arranging the cultural life of the educated young people, carrying out cultural and sports activities suitable to them and furnishing them with essential reading matter.

"The young people must first enjoy peace physically before they can have peace of mind." This is the precious experience which some comrades in the countryside have summed up after managing and educating the rusticated educated youths for a few years. In the past few years, comrades throughout the countryside have done a great deal of work on the showing of concern for the life of educated young people and achieved great results in this connection. But, there are also localities where work has not been done adequately or has been done with poor results. In localities where work has been done well, they should sum up experience and go on advancing. In localities where work has been done poorly, they must place the question of showing concern for the life of the educated young people on their agenda and promptly take measures to solve the question conscientiously. In localities where the conditions of production are poor, they should strengthen leadership, carry through the Party's policy and adopt measures to change the outlook of production in a relatively short period of time. Understanding is the first prerequisite to the proper arrangement and proper solution of the problems of the educated young people's everyday life. Only when we have really understood the great significance of sending the educated young people to the mountain and rural areas and look at re-education for educated young people on the high plane of the line, can we show warm concern for their everyday life, conscientiously solve their problems and make proper arrangements for them. It is very wrong for people to regard work on educated young people as an extra burden, take the educated young people as passers-by and adopt the attitude of hands off.

Comrades throughout the countryside must raise their ideological understanding, strengthen leadership, conscientiously sum up experience and, taking a long-range view, sensibly and properly arrange the life of the educated young people and fully carry out to the letter Chairman Mao's great directive on integrating the educated young people with the workers and peasants.

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Grasp the Combination of Ideological Education with Material Life

- An investigation into how the Party branch of the 8th company of a certain unit under the Canton Production and Construction Corps shows concern for the life of educated young people

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 22, 1973)

The 8th company of a certain unit under the Canton Production and Construction Corps is stationed in a mountain area. In the past four years or more, more than 50 educated young people have come from Canton, Foshan, Swatow and other localities to join this company. While giving these educated young people ideological education, the Party branch of this company shows warm concern for their everyday life. This enables them to feel deeply the warmth of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strengthen their determination in integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, and taking an active part in the struggle for building a socialist new countryside.

Start from the Line To Look at Problems

The Party branch of the 8th company held that the educated young people who came from cities to the mountain area had to go through the process of adapting themselves to life in the mountain area. A great deal of work had to be done to help them feel at ease with life in the countryside. It was necessary to grasp tightly political and ideological education and also to show warm concern for their livelihood. Accordingly, it organized the old workers of the company to show concern for the educated young people by giving them help in various fields, to tell them the history of the struggle in line in this company and the history of how this company started things through hard work, to help them master production skills, to make proper arrangements for their everyday life, and to guarantee their physical health.

Three groups of educated young people came one after another to join this company. Because the leadership showed concern for them everywhere, the young people deeply felt the warmth of the revolutionary big family.

One of the educated young people came from Foshan municipality. His mother hoped very much that he could be transferred to Foshan, so that he could work near her. Considering the actual conditions of his family, the organization consented to comply with her wish. But, this youth was unwilling to leave this company. He wrote many times to his mother, telling her how the company had shown concern for him and educated him, and expressing his wish to stay with company and join the old workers in arduous struggle. His mother realized that there were kinsmen everywhere in the motherland and that his son would grow up faster in the company. She therefore set her mind at ease and wrote to the Party branch of the company, voicing support for her son in taking root in the mountain area.

From this episode, the Party branch of the 8th company further realized that: Showing concern for the life of the educated young people directly expresses the concern shown by the Party and Chairman Mao for the younger generation and directly bears on whether or not the educated young people could more properly adhere to the revolutionary road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. Fundamentally speaking, showing warm concern for the life of the educated young people is a question of the line.

On the basis of this understanding, the Party branch placed concern for the life of educated young people on its agenda and regarded it as an important matter that ought to be grasped. It assigned one of its committee members to take special charge of this work and called meetings two or three times a month to promptly study and properly solve the actual problems of the educated young people in everyday life. In the past few years, while teaching the young people to adopt a correct attitude toward their everyday life and to establish the will to fight against hardships, it aroused and relied on the masses to rely on their own efforts in grasping material life. For instance, they got going in building houses themselves, digging ponds for breeding fish, and more than 1,000 catties of fish could be bred each year. They expanded the vegetable plots and made bean-curd, thereby insuring that there were more than enough vegetables for self-support. They vigorously developed pig raising, thereby solving the problem of meat supply. They also planted fruit trees, and so on. Whenever the educated young people met a problem in everyday life, the Party branch invariably showed them warn concern and helped solve it promptly.

Leading Cadres Tackle Problems Personally

The leading members of the Party branch of the 8th company personally tackled the problems of the educated young people in everyday life, thereby setting examples for the company in showing concern for the young people. They paid close attention to conducting ideological and political work and helped the educated young people to understand and stand tests in the struggle between the two classes, the two kinds of ideology and the two lines which threaded through the realm of life. On major festivals of the year, or when the young people met problems in everday life after visiting relatives and friends, the leaders of the Party branch invariably paid attention to teaching them to preserve the style of hard work and plain living and to consciously resist corrosion by the bourgeois ideology.

Last year, six educated young people went to the hsien-government seat to attend a friend's wedding ceremony and spent much money on eating and drinking. After learning of this matter, Liang Wen-wei, secretary to the Party branch and political officer, went to chat with them many times and helped them to understand ideologically in line, the importance of preserving the styles of hard work and plain living. After that, these few young people paid close attention to practicing diligence and frugality in everyday life. With the help of the Party branch, the educated young people of the whole company generally learned to lead an industrious and frugal life. Many of them had considerable savings.

In the spirit of always holding itself responsible to the educated young people, the Party branch takes good care of and shows great concern for their well-being. When the educated young people grow older, they naturally will come across the problems of love and marriage. The Party branch pays attention to helping them handle these problems correctly. On the one hand, it gives them support and encouragement in settling down in the company, and on the other hand, it teaches them to adopt a correct attitude toward the problem of marriage, and to encourage and help one another and to make progress together. After the young people get married, the Party branch also helps them to think far ahead and make arrangements for a good life in various fields, so that they may properly arrange their study, work and everyday life. The young people say: "The Party branch takes our life-long problems into consideration. It shows greater concern for us than our parents do."

All leading cadres of the 8th company are aware that the question of attitude is the key to showing concern for the educated young people politically and taking care of them in everyday life, and that without deep class feelings they cannot show warm concern for the younger generation. They are more deeply aware of this in the course of helping some young people who lag behind to transform themselves.

One of the educated young people was formerly unable to stay in the countryside with peace of mind and showed great setbacks ideologically. Some of the masses looked upon him as a burden. When the Party branch held a discussion to study a way to help and educate this young man, the masses said unanimously: "The educated young people come to the countryside in response to Chairman Mao's great call--this is the mainstream. In the countryside, some make faster progress and some make slower progress. But no matter whether they are the advanced or the backward, they are our class brothers. We should draw close to them and show concern for them alike." Ch'en Ch'i-tung, deputy commander of this company, was held responsible for helping this backward youth. He often performed manual work together and chatted with him, and patiently conducted ideological work for him; when he went home from work he asked his wife to send him boiled water, and when the young man was sick, he sent someone to look after him. Because of his warm, patient and careful education and assistance, this youth eventually made remarkable progress, overcame his shortcoming of being loose in discipline, firmly established the idea of taking root in the countryside and worked actively and willingly. Besides properly tapping rubber trees for sap, he joined the company's youth spare-time service group and competed for hair-cut and tool-repairing work.

In the 8th company, there are many similar deeds of showing concern for the young people and helping them make progress. They embody the spirit of class friendship in a revolutionary big family.

Fully and Boldly Arouse the Masses

In showing concern for the educated young people in their everday life, it is insufficient just to rely on the leaders and it is also necessary to arouse the masses. The Party branch of the 8th company constantly organizes the old workers of this company to study Chairman Mao's teaching "It is highly necessary

for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. ...Comrades throughout the countryside should welcome them," to inspect their work, to raise their understanding, and to discover and publicize the advanced models in the course of continuously summing up their experience. Before a new group of educated young people come to this company, the Party branch organizes the old workers to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and to make ideological and material preparations for welcoming these educated young people. After these educated young people have come to the company, it organizes the old workers to sum up their experience at the interval of a month or two, appraises and selects the advanced models who show concern for the young people, and promptly publicizes them and popularizes their experience.

Ch'en Shu-chen, a woman staff member of this company and a communist, treated the educated young people as if they were her children. She constantly looked into the conditions of their everyday life and actively offered help. Although she had many children to look after and had much house work to do, she often came to the dormitory of the educated young people to mend their torn clothes and wash their dirty clothes and helped them clean the place, put things in order and repair the tools. On off days, she went up the hills to gather firewood and give it to the young people for boiling water. She gave every thought to these young people. After discovering this model, the Party branch publicized her through blackboard posters and at big and small meetings, and called on everybody to learn from her. In this company, as a result of learning from Ch'en Shu-chen, another group of advanced models who showed concern for the young people emerged.

In the 8th company, the educated young people and the old workers now draw closely to each other. Each old worker treats the educated young people as his children, or brothers and sisters, and each of the educated young people is helped and led by an old worker.

When the educated young people came back after a propaganda performance in a village at night,the old workers offered them eggs and noodle. When the educated young people went on home leave or left for other places on business, the old workers warmly saw them off and carried their luggage in a wheel-barrow to the bus stop. During the Spring Festivals and other festivals, the old workers enthusiastically invited the educated young people to their homes. When an educated youth had ideological or livelihood problems, all others helped him solve his problems. The educated young people cherish deep feelings for this company and the old workers. They declared: 'We don't think much of our homes although we have been away from them for one or two years, but we always think of the company after we have gone away for two or three days on business." Those educated young people who have been transferred to factories or other units often come back to visit their kinsmen in the 8th company; those who are kept in the company are also content with working there and are also backed by their parents.

The mother of an educated young woman showed concern for her daughter's life in the company, and she came from far away to see her. She was deeply touched by the warm, militant life in the company. After she returned to the

city, she wrote to the Party branch of the company, saying: "I am greatly delighted by the deep concern and solicitude shown by the company's leaders and old workers to the educated young people, and I am now free from anxiety. I must thank the Party and Chairman Mao for their concern for the young people. I firmly support my sons and daughters in taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants."

The parents of many of the educated young people wrote similar letters to the company after they learned how the company showed concern for the young people.

All this has again inspired and driven the educated young people in steadfastly taking the bright road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Central China Rolling-Stock Plant Benefits by Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 20, 1973)

the chuchou rolling-stock plant in central china's hunan province has benefited enormously by workers' technical innovations which combine to improve whole production processes.

the plant has in the past few years mechanized three production lines, streamlined the welding, assembling and casting processes, built 16 automatic or semi-automatic composite machine tools and widely applied the digital programme controlled fluidic technique and silicon controlled technique.

as a result, output value for 1972 was three and a half times the 1966 figure. labour productivity rose 82.95 per cent. output value for the first four months of this year was 16.1 per cent higher than in the same 1972 period.

instead of just improving individual machines and instruments, the plant concentrated on the mechanization and automation of whole processes.

it used to take a dozen machines more than two hours to process an axle-box case, an important part on rolling-stock. by pooling the wisdom of the workers, the plant successfully put up an automatic production line which raised efficiency 14-fold.

the workers, cadres and technicians of the vehicle workshop set up seven production lines with more than 20 pieces of special equipment. this greatly raised the shop's production capacity and reduced labour intensity.

many innovations have also been made to reduce labour intensity, raise efficiency and make maximum use of material during the plate cutting process.

all the technical innovations were results of the joint efforts of workers, cadres and technicians.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Southwest China Province Expands Pharmaceutical Industry

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 20, 1973)

china's most populous province, szechwan, has built up a comprehensive pharmaceutical industry.

the province now turns out 13,500 million tablets annually, 134 times the pre-liberation figure. the number of ampoules produced annually exceeds 300 million, as against 270,000 in the past. the province is producing more than 300 kinds of tablets and 200 kinds of ampoules.

besides meeting local needs, these medicines are also sent to other parts of the country and abroad.

the province had only a few pharmaceutical works making a limited quantity of tablets, ointment, liquid medicine and ampoules before liberation. the working people could hardly afford medicine.

a number of large pharmaceutical plants have gone up in chengtu, chungking, nuichiang, leshan, wanhsien and other cities. they turn out more than 10,000 tons of pharmaceutical chemicals every year, thus ensuring an adequate supply of material.

the pharmaceutical plants often send research workers, technicians and workers to hospitals and clinics in communes, factories and army units to collect their opinions and get their cooperation in devising new medicines. members of the chengtu antibiotics research institute developed two new antibiotics after painstaking experiments with soil obtained from all parts of the country.

the price of medicines has dropped sharply since liberation. ten ampoules of streptomycin were sold for 1.5 ounces of gold in 1949. today they sell for only 0.26 yuan renminbi. there was a 20 per cent cut in the price of some common drugs recently.

POSTAL SERVICE

Post Office in Northeast China People's Commune

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 20, 1973)

a rural post office in northeast china's kirin province is highly commended for its fine service to the people.

the post office, set up in 1953, is located in the szuho people's commune in yushu county. covering an area of 940 square kilometres, the commune has 120 production teams and 22 enterprises. the five postmen at the post office have rendered wholehearted service in the area all these years.

one day the office received a money order but the address was wrong. instead of writing on the envelope "return to the sender", as is warranted by post office regulations, a postman took much trouble looking for the person to whom the money order was addressed. he finally found him in a neighbouring commune many miles away.

the post office used to deliver newspapers every other day. it now delivers the papers every day though their circulation has grown steadily.

every production team in the commune is now accessible to registered letters, parcels and remittances thanks to the painstaking efforts of the postmen.

bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "serve the people", the postmen look upon their work as an important contribution to socialist construction.

wang yung-tai, a communist party member and head of the post office, works hard and conscientiously. he takes an active part in delivering letters, parcels and newspapers. braving a heavy rain last summer, he covered over 150 kilometres in four days to deliver letters.

whenever there was a dead letter, the young postman yao tung-lin would volunteer to look for the person. one day the office got a letter with an obscure address, whose sender, an old man, wrote on the envelope: "my elder brother and i parted over 40 years ago in the old society. please help me find him. i remember only his pet name, hsiao shun, and nothing else."

yao tung-lin took on the task. he made painstaking inquiries until he helped the old man find his brother.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Doctors of Biggest Southwest China Hospital Serve People in Mountainous Areas

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 21, 1973)

medical workers of the biggest hospital in southwest china are praised for their good service to the peasants and minority nationalities.

in response to chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the hospital, which is attached to the szechwan medical college, has sent over 800 medical workers on tours of the countryside since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. among them were some 130 physicians-in-charge.

medical workers of the hospital and local barefoot doctors climbed hills and mountains in yenting county in the northern part of szechwan to treat patients at home. during an operation, the patient fell into a state of shock when the medical workers were removing a big tumour on his back, and required an immediate blood transfusion. the city surgeon, who had just finished the operation, immediately offered to act as a donor since his blood was of the same type. the patient's family members and other peasants waiting outside the operating theatre were moved by the fact that the doctor sent by chairman mao acted with the same spirit as the canadian internationalist, doctor norman bethune.

people in mountainous peichuan county recall the help given by gynecologist tsai hsiu-yun who would travel long distances in the teeth of wind and snow to treat patients.

she trekked a full 40 kilometres over hills to remove the ovarian cyst from an old poor peasant woman.

just as tsai hsiu-yun was about to turn in after the day's heavy work in the operating theatre, she received a telephone call of an emergency case 60 kilometres away. she immediately set out by car and saved a patient hemorrhaging from an extra-uterine pregnancy.

the urban medical workers accept re-education by the peasants to remould their own world outlook.

associate professor lo teh-cheng, who was directing a programme for controlling an endemic disease in the apah tibetan autonomous chou, often went from hamlet to hamlet despite the high altitude.

he once braved a heavy snow to make a regular medical round and climb to a hamlet inhabited by people of chiang nationality over 2,000 metres above sea level. a local cadre accompanying him insisted on carrying his medical kit, but he declined. "thirteen years ago when i made my first trip to the countryside," professor lo recalled, "i didn't feel at all uneasy to let others carry my medical kit. i took it as a matter of course. during the cultural revolution, i came to see the gap between me and the former poor and lower-middle peasants, which showed that i had not solved the problem of whom i should serve. i should carry my own kit as a first step towards identifying myself completely with the worker-peasant-soldier masses."

overcoming all sorts of difficulties, lu teh-cheng in this mountain hamlet gave a child a cardiograph examination and worked out a course of treatment for aplastic anaemia.

summing up his recent tour, professor lo, now director of the department of internal medicine at the hospital, said: "during my year's stay in the countryside, i learned things i couldn't possibly have during the previous 20 years when i confined myself to the medical college."

INNER MONGOLIA

Thriving People's Commune in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jun. 20, 1973)

horses galloping across lush green pastures, herds of fine-looking sheep grazing peacefully, new houses and tents of traditional mongolian style silhouetted against the blue sky -- these were some of the first impressions on our visit to the paiyenhua people's commune in the taerhan mao mingan joint banner (equivalent to a county), of the inner mongolian autonomous region.

we arrived in the commune at the close of the lambing season this year. we learned from paiyila, the chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, that the commune added 13,000 animals this year. the survival rate reached 96.7 per cent.

paiyila had been a slave before liberation. he told us that the name of the commune, paiyenhua, means "prosperity" in the mongolian language. it reflected the yearning of the herdsmen for a happy life, for before

liberation, 80 per cent of the livestock belonged to a handful of herd owners and buddhist monasteries. many herdsmen were forced into slavery. they toiled for the herd owners generation after generation like beasts of burden.

many herdsmen tried to convey to us what liberation meant to them. they threw off the yoke of slavery and seized the possibility offered to them of getting organized to get out of the legacy of poverty. taking the past seven years alone, the commune has dug 152 wells. irrigation has improved the 2,700 square kilometres of grassland, half of which had been bare sandy wastes before liberation. a farm of 220 hectares served by pump wells provides feed grain and forage for animals in winter. the commune now has 50,000 animals, five times the figure for the early post-liberation days.

the herdsmen also related to us how the people's government helped them develop production and improve their life. in the early post-liberation days, the government allocated considerable relief funds and provided free clothing and tents, grain and livestock. when the herdsmen started improving irrigation, the government sent experts and a drilling team to help. it also provided diesel engines, pumps and other machinery. a school, a shopping centre, a hospital, a factory with several workshops and other establishments have replaced the only tent at the place where the commune now has its headquarters. a motor road links the commune with the seat of the banner.

with ever-expanding production, life has changed beyond recognition. most of the formerly nomadic herdsmen have now moved into brick houses. they are well provided with rice and wheat flour as well as vegetables which they grow themselves. to ensure enough meat and milk for every family, the commune allocates three or four milch cows per family and two or three other animals for meat per person every year.

one of the older herdsmen, tarichapu, who is well on in his 60's, insisted on showing us his wrist watch, his transistor radio and various other belongings when we visited his home, a new felt tent with beautiful rugs and carpets. he proudly announced that he was going to build a new house with his bank savings. as a slave before liberation, he had nothing he could call his own. shortly after liberation, he received 30 sheep, a tent, food and clothing in relief from the government, which helped him pull through and get married.

tarichapu is by no means exceptional. in 1972 payment for each work day had risen to double that in 1966, the year when the great proletarian cultural revolution began. the annual purchasing power per capita is somewhere between 150 to 200 yuan, as against 30 to 40 yuan in 1954.

liberation found the grasslands riddled with epidemics and venereal diseases, taking a heavy toll of human lives every year and rendering many women barren. the local mongolian population had dropped to a mere 395. the government sent in mobile medical teams right after liberation to help the herdsmen free themselves from disease. thanks to the free medical care provided by the teams, the health and sanitation campaigns launched every year and especially the co-operative medical network set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the mongolian population has more than doubled. forty per cent of the families have more than three children each.

the commune has a film projection team which gives three film shows a month. mobile theatrical troupes often come to perform for the herdsmen.

the commune members read the mongolian version of the journal "red flag", theoretical organ of the central committee of the chinese communist party, and local newspapers in the mongolian language.

RESEARCH IN GLACIER, FROZEN SOIL AND DESERT

Northwest China Continues Glacier, Frozen Soil and Desert Research

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jun. 21, 1973)

some 200 members of the glacier, frozen soil and desert research institute of the chinese academy of sciences in kansu province went to basic units last year to do projects with workers and peasants.

the institute completed 15 research items and wrote up 20 scientific papers. in addition, it translated one million words of scientific information and compiled some popular science books.

intensive criticism during the cultural revolution of liu shao-chi's revisionist line on scientific research -- concentrating on academic projects and isolating the scientists from the working people and their production problems -- helped the scientists see the importance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. they made great efforts in the past few years to become one with the worker-peasant-soldier masses and relate their research to production.

among their successful undertakings last year was a project to check mud flow in this mountainous province in order to expand farmland. another involved the production of chemical fertilizer from peat, widely found in kansu. yet another was the classification of 300 medicinal herbs in desert areas. this was done by an experienced botanist and some young research workers who consulted local residents and bare-foot doctors. they compiled a hand-book that can be used in other desert areas to help the people develop their economy.

specialists in desert research last year braved a constantly wind-and-sand-swept desert to gather data for construction of a railway. another group withstood the hazards of intense heat and lack of adequate drinking water to continue the study of the patanchilin and tengri deserts.

as part of the over-all investigation of the himalayas, a group of scientists surveyed another mountain in perpetual snow and ice.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian National Youth Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 20, 1973)

the albanian national youth men's volleyball team concluded its visit to shanghai and left for hangchow by train today.

the albanian volleyball team arrived here from peking on june 14. while in shanghai, it played the shanghai volleyball team and the liaoning provincial team. the host teams won 3:1 and 3:2. the fine performance put up by the chinese and albanian players won warm applause from the spectators.

wang yi-ping, vice-chairman, and chang chen-ya, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned saw the matches. they met and had a cordial conversation with skender tupia, leader, and thanas toto, deputy leader, of the albanian volleyball team.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were guests at a dinner given by the shanghai physical culture and sports committee. they also visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory and a school.

Hsu Hsiang-chien Meets Albanian Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the albanian friendship visiting group here this morning. leader of the group is petrit nika, secretary of the party committee of the lushnje district, and deputy leader is faik kopace, secretary of the party committee of the librashdi district.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other departments concerned cheng chih-ping, wang ming-hsiu and shih lin-feng.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Australian Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening met and had a friendly conversation with lionel bowen, member of the house of representatives and postmaster-general, and all members of the australian parliamentary delegation he is leading.

australian ambassador to china stephen fitzgerald was present at the meeting.

present were pei shih-chang and wu hsin-yu, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, and chu chun-ho, a leading member of the ministry of posts and tele-communications, as well as wu fan-wu, sun ya-ming and hu chuan-chung.

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Australia and New Zealand

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

a 15-member chinese friendship visiting group left here by air for australia and new zealand today. leader of the group is yueh tai-heng and its deputy leader is tang kai.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned yang kung-su, li chuan-chung, li en-chiu, shen ting-yi and lu tsung-min.

also present was s. warner, third secretary of the australian embassy here.

Leader of Australian Parliamentary Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

lionel bowen, leader of the australian parliamentary delegation and member of the house of representatives and postmaster-general, and members of the delegation, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and pei shih-chang, wu yu-hsun, wu hsin-yu and meng chi-mao, members, and lien kuan, deputy secretary-general, of the n.p.c. standing committee, chu chun-ho, a leading member of the ministry of posts and tele-communications, as well as leading members of departments concerned, including hsieh li, wu fan-wu, shih lin-feng, sun ya-ming and lu jo-yi.

australian ambassador to china stephen fitzgerald and his wife and embassy officials were present.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. postmaster-general lionel bowen and n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo proposed toasts at the banquet.

in his toast, postmaster-general lionel bowen said that the australian parliamentary delegation had experienced in its current visit feelings of friendship and co-operation of the chinese people for the australian people. he said: "we seek co-operation by mutual visits whereby the people of our two countries could help each other in a number of ways."

n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo said that the visit in peking of the australian parliamentary delegation had made valuable contributions to the further strengthening of the friendship and mutual-understanding between the chinese and australian peoples and the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries. he asked the friends on the delegation to convey the friendly feelings of the chinese people to the australian people upon their returning home.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Badminton Team Holds First Matches with Burmese Players

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jun. 20, 1973)

the chinese badminton team held its first friendly matches with the burmese badminton team at the aung san indoor stadium here last night to the warm welcome of more than 3,000 spectators.

a welcoming ceremony was held before the match.

present at the ceremony and the match were u gwan shein, director of burma's sports and physical education department, u thein tin and u than win, deputy directors of the department, u khin maung thaung, president of the burmese badminton federation, and others.

also present was chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

inside the stadium there was a red streamer inscribed with "long live the friendship between burma and china".

when the players of the two countries entered the arena hand in hand to the strains of music, thunderous applause burst out throughout the stadium. the guest and host teams exchanged pennants and posed for pictures together.

six matches were played, one women's singles, two men's singles, one women's doubles and two men's doubles. the chinese team won four matches. a warm and friendly atmosphere pervaded the stadium throughout the matches.

chi yu-hua, leader, and lu ming-jung, deputy leader of the chinese badminton team, accompanied by charge d'affaires chin chang-ju, called on director u gwan shein yesterday morning.

on june 18, the chinese charge d'affaires held a buffet dinner for the visit of the chinese badminton team.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Economic and Trade Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 20, 1973)

the ethiopian economic and trade delegation led by ketema yifru, minister of commerce, industry and tourism, wound up its visit to shanghai and left for kwangchow by special plane today. it is being accompanied by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret.

the distinguished ethiopian guests were seen off at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman, and chin chuan-teh, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and hsu chung-yi, wei ming and tan shao-fa, leading members of departments concerned.

the ethiopian delegation came here from peking yesterday morning. it visited the shanghai industrial exhibition in the afternoon and attended a banquet given by wang shao-yung in the evening.

Ethiopian Economic and Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 21, 1973)

the ethiopian economic and trade delegation led by ketema yifru, minister of commerce, industry and tourism, left here for home by train this morning at the end of a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, who had accompanied the delegation to kwangchow, liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as leading members of other departments concerned.

also present were makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china, and tamam abdul kader, first-secretary of the ethiopian embassy in peking, who had come here with the delegation.

the ethiopian delegation flew in here from shanghai by special plane yesterday morning. the distinguished ethiopian guests were warmly welcomed at a banquet given

by liu tien-fu yesterday evening. liu tien-fu and ketema yifru proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendly relations of cooperation between china and ethiopia.

the ethiopian guests went to a rural people's commune yesterday afternoon to see its factories and water conservancy projects.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met kimitomo takahira, leader, nakaba asaji and shotaro michibuchi, deputy leaders, hiroshi ishibashi, secretary-general, and all members of the japanese friendship delegation of toyama prefectural assembly members. they had a friendly conversation.

present were leading members of departments concerned including kung hsiao, lu peng-fei and chin su-cheng.

since its arrival in china on june 3, the delegation had visited kwangchow, shanghai, wuhsi, nanking, tientsin and peking. it will leave for home via kwangchow.

Japanese Mayors Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of yasushi oshima, mayor of osaka, motoki funahashi, mayor of kyoto, tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe, and other japanese friends.

attending the banquet were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, ching pu-chun, hsu kuang, chen kang, chin su-cheng, li fu-teh, chin li and shan ta-chi.

present were yuichi hayashi, minister of the japanese embassy here, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

liao cheng-chih spoke at the banquet. he expressed his sincere thanks to the governors of osaka and hyogo prefectures, the mayors of osaka, kyoto and kobe, and friends of various circles, who accorded warm hospitality to the delegation of the china-japan friendship association when it visited the kansai area. "the normalization of the diplomatic relations between china and japan has opened broad vistas for establishing good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries and for expanding the movement to promote the friendship between the chinese and japanese people," he said. he wished that the friendly relations between china and japan would constantly grow, and people of the two countries would be friends generation after generation.

in his speech, mayor tatsuo miyazaki conveyed to the chinese people the friendly sentiments of the people of osaka, kyoto and kobe. he said that they would bring the chinese people's friendly feelings to the japanese people. he hoped that the friendship between japan and china would be maintained from generation to generation.

the hosts and guests had a cordial meeting prior to the banquet.

the japanese friends arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

Yang Chi, Chang Hsiang-shan Fete Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, feted here this evening the delegation of friendship and unity of the japanese and chinese peoples led by tokumatsu sakamoto. prior to the dinner the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly meeting.

present at the dinner were leading members of organizations concerned, including wang chih-fan, sun ping-hua, lin li-yun, liang keng, meng hsien-ju, liu chih and li fu-teh.

the delegation arrived in peking by air the day before yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Sino-Japanese Non-Government Fishery Agreement Prolonged

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

the sino-japanese non-governmental fishery agreement signed in 1965 by the fishery association of china and the japan-china fishery association of japan will expire once again on june 22, 1973. after consultations, the fishery association of china and the japan-china fishery association of japan agreed that the agreement would be operative for another year.

Japanese Mitsubishi Football Delegation Leaves Wuhan for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 21, 1973)

the japanese mitsubishi heavy industrial corporation's goodwill football delegation wound up its friendly visit to wuhan, and left here for kwangchow by train today.

the japanese guests arrived here from tientsin on june 19, and were honoured at a reception given by the hupeh provincial football association in the evening. on the afternoon of june 20, the japanese mitsubishi football team and the hupeh football team played a friendly match. among the spectators were wang pu-ching, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned. the japanese team won 2:1.

while in wuhan, the japanese friends also went sightseeing.

the japanese mitsubishi football delegation gave a reciprocal reception before leaving here, and among the guests at the reception were leading members of hupeh provincial departments, and representatives of coaches and sportsmen.

Japanese Kokan Basketball Delegation Leaves Wuhan for Nanking

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 21, 1973)

the japanese kokan men's basketball delegation concluded its friendly visit to wuhan and left here by plane for nanking today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned of hupeh province as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

the japanese basketball delegation arrived here from peking on june 18 and on the following evening it played a match against the hupeh provincial men's basketball team. the host team won the match 82:78.

wang pu-ching, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned watched the match.

yesterday evening the japanese team had a match with the wuhan municipal men's basketball team and won the match 73:64.

the japanese friends took time out for sightseeing in wuhan.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choe jae u, vice-premier of the administration council, left here for home by special plane this morning after a successful friendly visit to china.

the delegation was warmly seen off at the airport by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister fang yi and vice-minister han tsung-cheng of economic relations with foreign countries, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries sun hsiao-feng, chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, and leading members of departments concerned lu wei-chao, wang pin and others.

present were d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and officials of the korean embassy in peking.

during their stay in peking, the distinguished korean guests visited the capital iron and steel company and the peking general petro-chemical works, and received a warm welcome from the workers. the korean comrades-in-arms also visited a chinese art and handicrafts exhibition and toured the summer palace.

Korean Government Economic Delegation Returns to Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 20, 1973)

the korean government economic delegation led by choe jae u, vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, returned here by air today after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by hong won gil, vice-premier of the administration council of korea, and responsible members of departments concerned.

chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea, also went to the airport to greet the delegation.

Chinese and Korean Artists Get Together in Summer Palace

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

artists from the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from korea and chinese artists today toured the summer palace, where they had a happy get-together.

flowers were in full blossom in the sun-lit summer palace today. when they arrived, chong gwang sun, leader, kim hui jun, first deputy leader, and jom sung jun and choe sang kun, deputy leaders, of the art troupe, and all other korean comrades on the troupe were accorded a warm welcome by yu hui-yung and hao liang, members of the cultural group under the state council, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chinese art workers. yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, also took part in the get-together.

many of the chinese artists accompanying the korean artists in touring the summer palace had been in korea for a performance tour and forged profound friendship with the artists from the troupe. for them this was a happy reunion. hand in hand, they cordially chatted with the korean artists. they recalled the happy days they had spent in korea, and particularly the unforgettable moment when they saw president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. they also praised the korean comrades-in-arms for presenting to the chinese people the opera "a flower girl", which is impressive in art flavour and significant in education, and said that they wanted to learn from the korean comrades. the korean artists said that during their current performance tour of china, they had been warmly received by the chinese people. especially the leading chinese party and government comrades watched their performance, and this inspired them. they felt very happy because they had contributed their part to the friendship between the people of korea and china. chatting while walking, the chinese and korean art workers enjoyed beautiful scenes in the summer palace.

the chinese and korean comrades then went boating on the kunming lake. they sang and laughed. many swimmers on the lake waved to the distinguished korean guests.

at noon, shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries had a luncheon with the korean and chinese art workers. comrade shih shao-hua and comrade chong gwang sun toasted ever-lasting great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean people.

the luncheon was followed by a get-together between the chinese and korean art workers. the korean artists sang "long live chairman mao" and other chinese songs, which won warm praise from the chinese comrades. when the chinese artists sang the korean song "in the leader's arms" and songs from "a flower girl", the korean comrades warmly applauded. the chinese artists performed for the korean comrades acrobatics, magic and the solo of national musical instruments. a most warm, friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the get-together.

Ku Mu Meets Korean Architects Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

ku mu, minister of the state capital construction commission, today met with all the members of the delegation of the korean architects union with li du.il, secretary-general of the central committee of the union, as its leader, and li sung hun, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the union, as its deputy leader. he had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were jen pu-chai, a leading member of the state capital construction commission and acting president of the architectural society of china, and ma ke-chin, yuan ching-shen and ho kuang-chien.

Korean Mansudae Art Troupe Attends Peking Opera in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

chong gwang sun, leader of the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from korea, kim hui jun, first deputy leader, and jom sung jun and choe sang kun, deputy leaders, and comrades of the troupe this evening attended the experimental modern revolutionary peking opera "fighting on the plains" presented by the peking opera troupe of china.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife and diplomatic officials of the embassy attended.

accompanying the korean comrades were chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council, yu hui-yung and hao liang, members of the group, and yang chi and lin lin, vice-presidents of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

when comrades chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, wu teh, comrades chong gwang sun, kim hui jun, jom sung jun and choe sang kun, and leading actors and actresses of the troupe, and ambassador hyun jun keuk entered the theatre, audience stood up and greeted them with a prolonged ovation.

the performance drew round after round of applauses. at the end of the performance, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, wu teh, chong gwang sun, kim hui jun, jom sung jun and

choe sang kun and ambassador hyun jun keuk went on stage and warmly shook hands with the performers. the mansudae art troupe presented them with a floral basket and gifts, and congratulated them on their success. the theatre resounded with thunderous applause. people both on stage and off stage cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "long live president kim il sung exclamation"

before the performance began and during the interval, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, wu teh and other comrades met and had a very cordial talk with the korean art troupe's leaders, the conductor of the orchestra and leading actors and actresses.

Vacationist Group of Korean Workers' Party Leaves Tsingtao for Harbin

(NCNA-English Tsingtao, Jun. 21, 1973)

the vacationist group of the korean workers' party wound up its friendly visit to this east china port city and left for harbin, northeast china, by special plane this morning. leader of the group is kang hyon su, member of the k.w.p. central committee and director of the political bureau of the ministry of public security, and deputy leader is li ul sol, member of the k.w.p. central committee.

among those seeing the korean comrades off were leading members of the local party, government and army units, including cheng kan and teng ho-shan.

the korean group arrived here from nanking on june 18. they were guests of honour in the evening at a banquet given by liu chung-chien, a leading member of the municipal party organizations and revolutionary committee.

while in tsingtao, the korean comrades-in-arms visited an aquarium and went boating along the coast. they watched a military show by local militiamen and attended a song and dance performance by primary school pupils and a film show. the korean comrades were warmly welcomed by the local people wherever they went.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Stops Over in Karachi on Way to China

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jun. 20, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of government of the republic of mali, left here this morning by a special plane on his way to the people's republic of china for an official visit. deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry kao chien-chung greeted the malian head of state in karachi and accompanied him to peking.

president moussa traore came in karachi last evening. shortly after his arrival, president traore held talks with pakistan president zalfikar ali bhutto and his wife. later on, president bhutto hosted a dinner in honour of president traore. according to a press report here, the two presidents discussed various matters of common interest particularly those of asia and africa.

present at the karachi airport to greet and see the malian guests off were mumtaz ali bhutto, chief minister of sind province, and other high-ranking officials of pakistan.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui were also present on both occasions.

Malian Head of State Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of mali, arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon on an official visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

the distinguished malian guest was warmly greeted at the airport by chou en-lai, premier; li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and four thousand people in peking.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of mali and china. after the band played the national anthems of mali and china,

malian head of state col. moussa traore, in the company of premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour formed by the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, arrived here by special plane this afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the chinese government. tens of thousands of people in peking gathered on the streets to warmly welcome the distinguished malian guests who have come from the western part of africa.

among those accompanying the malian head of state on his visit to china are: captain filifing sissoko, permanent secretary of the military committee of national liberation; major charles samba cissoko, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; captain tiecore bakayoko, director-general of security services; sori coulibaly, minister delegate to the military committee of national liberation in charge of labour and public functions; and sidi coulibaly, minister of production.

the distinguished malian guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; and hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; as well as more than 4,000 people in peking.

today, peking was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the chinese and malian peoples. multi-coloured banners fluttered over the main thoroughfares. huge streamers trailing from tall buildings read: "a warm welcome to the distinguished malian guests exclamation" "firmly support the malian people in their just struggle for maintaining national independence and state sovereignty exclamation", "long live the friendship between the chinese and malian people exclamation", "long live the great unity among the afro-asian people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

the airport flew the national flags of mali and china. head of state colonel moussa traore and the other distinguished

malian guests alighted from the plane at about five p.m. amid warm applause. premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders stepped forward and cordially shook hands with them.

a grand welcome ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of mali and china. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, malian head of state colonel moussa traore reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the p.l.a. ground, naval and air forces.

colonel moussa traore and the other distinguished malian guests then met the welcoming crowds from various circles. holiday-dressed young people and little red soldiers performed dances of welcome, and workers and rural commune members waved the national flags of mali and china, bouquets and ribbons, and cheered: "welcome, welcome, and a warm welcome to the distinguished malian guests exclamation" the beating of drums and gongs mingled with cheers. the airport was a scene of jubilation. beaming with smiles, colonel moussa traore and other distinguished guests waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

head of state colonel moussa traore, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, then drove to the guest house. when the motorcade passed through the thoroughfares, tens of thousands of people on both sides of the route gave the guests a warm welcome. they applauded and cheered to express their profound friendship for the malian people.

present at the airport were assane guindo, malian ambassador to china; thiounn mumm, minister, and van piny, vice-minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

also present were:

ma chun-ku and ou tang-liang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china yang chieh, ho ying, wang hai-jung, chen mu-hua, chen shu-fu, yu sang, chang pin, tsao lu, huang shu-tse, hsiao peng, wang meng, ma jen-hui, miao hai-ling, mao teh-hou, ting hsueh-sung and chang chieh, as well as chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh.

kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the distinguished malian guests on their way from karachi to peking.

Composition of Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore's Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

the composition of the malian head of state colonel moussa traore's party follows:

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali;

captain filifing sissoko, permanent secretary of the military committee of national liberation;

major charles samba cissoko, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation;

captain tiecoro bakayoko, director general of security services;

sori coulibaly, minister delegate to the military committee of national liberation in charge of labour and public functions;

sidi coulibaly, minister of production;

assane guindo, malian ambassador to china;

ismaila kanoute, technical adviser to the presidency of the government;

oumar makalou, director general of international cooperation;

lamine keita, director of water power;

aguibou seydou tall, chief of protocol of the republic;

mohamed lassana sacko, chief of the asian division of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation;

oumar kante, protocol official;

simbo keita, official of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation;

lieutenant amara doumbia, aide-de-camp to the head of state;

mamadou dembele, private physician of the head of state; and

madame siby, secretary of the headquarters of the military committee of national liberation.

Premier Chou En-lai, Malian Head of State Moussa Traore Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, held talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the malian side were captain filifing sissoko, permanent secretary of the military committee of national liberation; major charles samba cissoko, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; captain tiecoro bakayoko, director-general of security services; sori coulibaly, minister delegate to the military committee of national liberation in charge of labour and public functions; sidi coulibaly, minister of production; assane guindo, malian ambassador to china; ismaila kanoute, technical adviser to the presidency of the government; oumar makalou, director-general of international cooperation; lamine keita, director of water power; aguibou seydou tall, chief of protocol of the republic; mohamed lassana sacko, chief of the asian division of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation; madame siby, secretary of the headquarters of the military committee of national liberation, and hamady tidiani koureissi, counsellor of the malian embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei and ho ying, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali; ho kung-kai and chao yuan, director and deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry; chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; cheng fei, a department director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries; wang ming-chun, a department director of the ministry of foreign trade; and chu hsien-sung, lo hsu, chi tsung-hua, ma wu-yeh and chao yung-ho.

Malian Head of State Visits Art Handicrafts Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, and members of his party visited an art handicrafts exhibition here this morning in the company of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-minister of light industry tsao lu. they were warmly welcomed by the other visitors at the exhibition.

the distinguished malian guests saw with great interest jade, ivory and wood carvings, pieces of embroidery, pottery and porcelain wares and other traditional handicraft works of a strong chinese flavour. in the chinese musical instruments section, a staff member played malian and chinese folk tunes with a tseng, an ancient 14-stringed harp, for the guests and was warmly applauded.

at the end of the visit, colonel moussa traore said that the exhibition left a deep impression on them. he warmly congratulated the chinese craftsmen on their successes, and expressed the hope that the chinese people would score greater achievements by working harder under the leadership of chairman mao.

also on the trip were chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh.

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore Meets Cambodian Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, this morning met with samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present at the meeting on the malian side were captain filifing sissoko, permanent secretary of the military committee of national liberation, major charles samba cissoko, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, captain tiecoro bakayoko, director-general of security services, sori coulibaly, minister delegate to the military committee of national liberation in charge of labour and public functions, sidi coulibaly, minister of production, and assane guindo, malian ambassador to china.

present on the cambodian side were thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, of the r.g.n.u.c., and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun.

CHINA AND POLAND

Peking Pictorial Exhibition to Mark Quincentenary of Polish Astronomer Copernicus' Birth

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

a pictorial exhibition opened here this afternoon to mark the quincentenary of the birth of the polish astronomer nicolaus copernicus. the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the china-poland friendship association, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking planetarium.

the heliocentric system founded by nicolaus copernicus uncovered the truth that the earth and the other planets go round the sun, and proved that the earthcentric system is totally wrong. it dealt a heavy blow at the religions and freed the natural sciences which had been suffocated by the idealist world outlook for over 1,000 years.

visiting the exhibition were wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned and chinese scientific workers, including yu wen, chang yu-che, cheng mao-tan, tai wen-sai, hsiao kuang-chia, pai chieh-fu and lu shu-yuan.

polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak also visited the exhibition.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Military Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

a romanian military delegation led by colonel general ion gheorghe, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of general staff, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence.

peking airport today flew the national flags of romania and china.

among those present at the airport to warmly welcome the delegation were li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, liu tao-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy, and tsao li-huai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. airforce.

present were charge d'affaires ad interim octavian gavris, commercial counsellor leonin-gheorghe vasilescu and military attache col. ioan dubesteanu of the romanian embassy in peking.

military attache kang song chol of the korean embassy in peking was also present.

upon its departure from bucharest, the romanian military delegation was seen off at the airport by major general constantin oprita, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the highest political council of the armed forces, colonel general sterian tirca and colonel general marin nicolescu, vice-ministers of national defence.

lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim, and li yung-chih, military attache, of the chinese embassy in bucharest, and li min su, korean ambassador to romania, and son ghian zun, military attache of the korean embassy in bucharest, were also present.

Ministry of National Defense Gives Banquet in Honor of Romanian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the romanian military delegation led by colonel general ion gheorghe, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of the general staff.

octavian gavris, charge d'affaires a.i. of the romanian embassy in peking, and other embassy officials attended the banquet.

present at the banquet were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence. prior to the banquet, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and armies of china and romania.

comrade li teh-sheng spoke at the banquet. he said: "under the leadership of the party and by inheriting and carrying forward the tradition of revolutionary struggle, the romanian army, together with the people, has carried out a sustained struggle against imperialist interference, control and threats of aggression and made great contributions to safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. in warm response to comrade nicolae ceausescu's calls, the romanian army has in recent years constantly strengthened political-ideological work and combat training, and greatly raised the political consciousness and military skills of its commanders and fighters. the romanian people's army has conscientiously implemented the party's concept of all people taking part in national defence, adopted a series of new measures for safeguarding national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity, and has been standing ready to counter imperialist armed invasion with a people's war. the romanian army is advancing with big strides along the road of building the country independently. it has made and is still making many marked achievements."

li teh-sheng said: "the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army rejoice over every achievement made by the romanian people and the romanian army in building and defending their motherland, and admire them for their revolutionary spirit."

he said: "our friendship is forged in protracted revolutionary struggles and on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. through joint efforts in recent years, the relations of cooperation in various fields between our two countries have been constantly expanded and friendly exchanges are daily enlarging. the friendship between our two armies, too, has made gladdening progress. the visit to china of the delegation led by comrade ion gheorghe is a vivid manifestation of the constant development of the friendship between our two armies."

comrade li teh-sheng wished the delegation success in its visit to china.

comrade ion gheorghe then spoke. he warmly conveyed to the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army the enthusiastic, friendly regards and greetings of internationalism and revolutionary unity of the romanian people and army. "the close unity between the people and armies of the two countries is based on the common social system and the theory of marxism-leninism," he said.

"we heartily rejoice at the outstanding achievements scored by the chinese people in expanding industry, agriculture, science and technology and in improving their well-being, under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao," he said.

comrade ion gheorghe pointed out, the socialist republic of romania firmly regards the following principles as the basis of her international relations: respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force and renunciation of the use of intimidation of any form or armed pressure against other countries. these principles are gaining ever wider recognition in the world.

comrade ion gheorghe said, the romanian people and all the commanders and fighters of their armed forces wish the chinese people and army new achievements and still greater successes on all fronts of socialist construction and in strengthening the national defence of their country. he expressed his conviction that the friendship between the armies of romania and china would continue to grow.

present were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, liu tao-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy, tsao li-huai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yang chen, kao ti-chien, chen hsiang, pan yung-ti, wang ti-kang, kan mai, wang ming-hsiu and hsiang chien.

PLA General Political Department Sponsors Theatrical Performance in Honor of Romanian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army sponsored a theatrical performance here this evening in honour of the romanian military delegation led by colonel general ion gheorghe, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of general staff. chinese and romanian songs, dances and music were presented by the p.l.a. song and dance ensemble.

col. ioan dubesteanu, military attache of the romanian embassy here, attended.

present were comrades li teh-sheng, peng shao-hui, chang hsien-yueh, liu tao-sheng, tsao li-huai, wang ti-kang, li kuang-hsiang and kan mai.

at the end of the performance, comrade gheorghe and other romanian comrades, accompanied by comrade li teh-sheng and others, went on stage and warmly shook hands with the artists, congratulating them on their success. they presented a floral basket to them.

the romanian military delegation, accompanied by comrade hsiao ching-kuang, this morning visited an armoured unit under the p.l.a. peking units, where a military exhibition was given by the unit and the men and women militia of the local people's commune. the delegation was given a warm welcome by teng hai-ching and wang chen-hsiang, deputy commanders of the peking units, yeh chen-liang and pai hsueh-tien, leading members of the armoured unit, and cadres and fighters.

the delegation toured the great wall this afternoon.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Member of Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council Mohamed Yusuf Elmi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

premier chou en-lai met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with mohamed yusuf elmi, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council.

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman was present at the meeting.

also present were vice-foreign minister ho ying and wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and others.

mohamed yusuf elmi arrived here yesterday after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

Somali Football Team Leaves Peking for Chengchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

the somali national football team with ahmed osman yusuf as its leader and ahmed mahamed ossoble as its deputy leader entrained here today for a visit to chengchow, capital of central china's honan province.

after playing a friendly match with the chinese team, the somali friends spent the last few days sightseeing in peking.

Somali Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

mohamed yusuf elmi, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council, and his party left here for home by air this evening.

they were seen off at the airport by ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister, and ho kung-kai, director, and wen yeh-chan, deputy director, of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman was present.

vice-foreign minister ho ying gave a luncheon in honour of the somali guests yesterday.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Badminton Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 20, 1973)

the sri lanka badminton delegation led by srilal perera, chairman of the sri lanka badminton association, wound up its friendly visit to china, and left kwangchow for home by train today.

it was seen off at the railway station by wang hua-yi, a leading member of the kwangtung branch of the chinese badminton association, and coaches and players.

the delegation arrived here from changsha on june 16. the kwangtung branch of the chinese badminton association gave a reception in honour of the sri lanka friends on the evening of june 17. on june 18 and june 19, the sri lanka and kwangtung badminton players had two friendly matches. among those watching the matches were chi yi-fu and chen yuan-kao, leading members of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports committee.

during their stay in kwangchow, the sri lanka friends toured the city, and visited a kindergarten and a rural people's commune.

CHINA AND THAILAND

First Friendly Match between Chinese and Thai Table Tennis Players Held in Bangkok

(NCNA-English Bangkok, Jun. 20, 1973)

chinese table tennis players played first friendly match with the thai players at the kittikachorn indoor stadium of bangkok last evening.

the competition hall was bedecked with a big streamer inscribed with words "welcome to the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china for a friendly visit to thailand". more than 10,000 spectators in the packed gymnasium greeted their friends from new china with prolonged applause as the players of both countries marched into the arena side by side.

the players of the two countries exchanged team pennants and souvenirs and warmly shook hands with each other.

among the spectators were bunsom martin, deputy education minister, general tem honsedhi, president, and anu, vice president of the table tennis association of thailand.

nine games, five men's singles and four women's singles, were played between the players of the two countries which were repeatedly cheered by the spectators. the score was six to three in favour of the guest team.

when the chinese players were about to leave after the match, thousands of people waiting at the entrance of the stadium waved to them.

CHINA AND UN

First Session of Governing Council of UN Environment Program Concludes General Debate

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jun. 19, 1973)

the first session of the governing council of the united nations environment programme concluded its general debate yesterday.

representatives of many developing countries at the session held imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism to be main cause for the damage to the environment of their countries. they stressed that environmental problems should be solved on self-reliance.

the session was opened in geneva on june 12. delegations of 58 member-states of the governing council and observers and representatives of international organizations attended the session.

the pakistan representative told the session that it is the colonialist exploitation that has damaged the environment of the developing countries. the ghanaian representative pointed out that the economic development of some industrialized countries has given rise to environmental problems. the representative of gabon said that some highly industrialized countries have caused world wide pollution while they themselves reaped huge profit out of it. the syrian representative said that the developed countries should compensate for the losses of those countries whose resources were exploited by them.

many representatives also stressed that in tackling environmental problems, sovereignty of various countries must be respected. some representatives pointed out that although economic and technical aids are necessary, the developing countries should fully utilize their own resources and solve the environmental problems by relying on their own efforts. they said that economic development of the developing countries must not be affected or delayed on the pretext of environmental protection.

many representatives attached great importance to the problem of pollution of the sea. the representative of libya pointed out that pollution of the mediterranean by major military powers should be stopped immediately. both the libyan and tunisian representatives expressed the hope that the mediterranean will become a peaceful sea, a sea without pollution.

representatives of sweden, norway, iceland and other countries laid emphasis upon the protection of the environment of the baltic sea, the north sea and the arctic ocean.

representatives of some african countries called the council's attention to the severe drought now ravaging africa. representatives of some arab countries urged the session to pay attention to the situation in the middle east and the environmental problems confronting the palestinian people as a result of israeli aggression.

chinese representative pi chi-tung pointed out at the session that freeing the developing countries from aggression, plunder, control and oppression by imperialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism is not only the basic condition for safeguarding their national independence and achieving prosperity, but also the fundamental guarantee for the effective preservation and improvement of environment. he said the sovereignty of all countries must be respected when an international action for the preservation and improvement of the human environment is taken. no one should impose its will upon others or outstretch itself. there must be no violation of sovereignty, no interference in internal affairs and no encroachment upon the interests of any country.

the chinese representative said: "environmental problems vary from one country to another due to the differences in their respective natural conditions, levels of economic development, social systems and positions held in the international political and economic fabric. in the case of some industrially developed countries, the massive discharge of harmful substances is gravely polluting their own environment and even that of their neighbouring countries, thereby posing as a threat to, and having a damaging effect on, the lives and property of the masses of people. the governments of these countries should take practical and effective measures to deal with pollution and prevent

it from spreading and becoming worse. whereas in the case of the developing countries, the environmental problems now facing them stem primarily from under-development."

citing the experience of the chinese government in preventing industrial wastes from polluting environment, pi chi-tung pointed out that "provided a government takes the interests of the people to heart, pays attention to overall planning and introduces the multiple use; and provided, while developing industry, it cares for the preservation and improvement of environment by taking preventive and corrective measures, as appropriate, the damaging effects of pollution not only can be greatly minimised or eliminated but also what is harmful can be turned into what is useful."

pi chi-tung expressed his hope that the governing council of unep will abide by the spirit of equality among all nations, big or small, truly reflect the legitimate claims of the peoples of all countries, gear its work to the needs of the developing countries who comprise the overwhelming majority of the world population and be on guard against control and monopoly by big-power hegemonism. only thus can it make due contribution to the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty of all countries, the preservaton and improvement of environment and the promotion of the progressive cause of mankind.

CHINA AND US

Chou Fa-yen Meets and Fetes US Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

chou fa-yen, a leading member of the chinese medical association, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with all the members of the united states medical delegation with john r. hogness as its head and walsh mcdermott as its deputy head.

among those present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of the peking medical circles, including kuo hsing-kuo, fu yi-cheng, huang chia-ssu, lu chih-chun, wu ying-kai, wu huan-hsing, chang tsai, chang hsiao-chien, chen wen-chieh, hu chen-kai, chen shu-tien and wu wei-jan.

Chinese Hydraulic Engineering Study Group Returns from America

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

the chinese hydraulic engineering study group led by professor yen kai, permanent council member of the chinese hydraulic engineering society, member of the academy of sciences of china and president of the east china institute of hydraulic engineering, returned here by air yesterday after a friendly visit to the united states of america.

meeting the group at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned lu ping, chu chiao and wang chih-cheng. mr. anderson, official of the liaison office of the united states of america in peking, was present.

the chinese study group arrived in the united states on april 20 for a study tour and exchange of technical experience at the invitation of the committee of scholarly communication with the people's republic of china. it was accorded friendly reception whenever it went during its stay in u.s.a. the host committee gave a reception to warmly welcome the study group.

Hsieh Hua Meets US Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health, this afternoon met professor john r. hogness, leader of the u.s. medical delegation and president of the institute of medicine of the national academy of sciences, and his wife, professor walsh mcdermott, deputy leader and chairman of the department of public health of cornell university medical college, and his wife, and all members of the delegation. he had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were kuo hsing-kuo and fu yi-cheng, leading members of the chinese medical society, huang chia-szu, president of the chinese academy of medical sciences, lu chih-chun, president of the chinese traditional medical research academy, wang cheng-chu, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking medical college, wang ching-hai, leading member of the peking branch of the chinese medical society, and dr. wu wei-jan.

American Swimming and Diving Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

the american swimming and diving team led by jim gaughran wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home via kwangchow by air today.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned chang hsi-jang, jen chao, kuo lei and hu hung-fan, and chinese swimmers and divers, and john holdridge, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china.

while in peking, the american guests gave two exhibitions and visited the peking physical culture institute and the peking spare-time sports school, and also toured places of historical interest. they watched on invitation the modern revolutionary peking opera "fighting on the plains" yesterday evening.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1973)

a three-member delegation of the maracaibo chamber of commerce, venezuela, led by dr. cesar casas rincon, secretary-general of the chamber, left peking by air today to tour shanghai and kwangchow.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 16 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. li chuan, vice-chairman of the host organization, met with and gave a dinner for all members of the delegation. peng chin-po, a deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, also met with the delegation. while in peking, the venezuelan guests visited factories, scenic spots and historical sites.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Ku Wen-hua Fetes Yugoslav Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

ku wen-hua, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, this evening gave a dinner in honour of aleksandar vitorovicc, deputy general-manager of the belgrade radio and television station, and his party.

the yugoslav guests arrived here by plane yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1973)

bogdan orescanin, ambassador of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia to china, left his post for home today.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 3, 1973 No. 5407

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* NATIONAL *
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MILITIA

Further Strengthen Militia Building

- so that the broad masses of militiamen could battle with greater vigor and vitality on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements to safeguard the coastal defenses of the motherland and actively to contribute strength toward socialist revolution and construction

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao June 18, 1973)

(NCNA, Peking, June 17, 1973) All places throughout the country are conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's great directive, "Militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily," and further strengthening militia building so that the broad masses of militiamen could battle with greater vigor and vitality on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements to safeguard the coastal defenses of the motherland and actively to contribute their strength toward socialist revolution and construction.

Through criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, Party committees in many places have thoroughly studied Chairman Mao's teachings, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony", and further strengthened leadership over militia work. By studying regularly, opportunely arranging and inspecting militia work, and organizing the cadres of militia organizations to go deep into the basic level to conduct investigation and study and sum up and popularize experiences in strengthening militia building they have given impetus to militia work, and there have emerged many advanced units that "carry out to the letter three types" of militia work.

The well-known militia battalion of the Liuchuang production brigade of Chiyüan hsien in Honan province, regularly invited old militiamen to talk about the glorious tradition of the broad masses of militiamen who during the

war years "with a hoe on their shoulder and a rifle slung over their back were busy with fighting battles and military training, took up production when the enemy failed to show up and fought battle the moment they appeared." It vigorously criticized the criminal acts of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging militia building, and unremittingly raised the consciousness of everybody in implementing more properly Chairman Mao's thought on people's war.

Under production was in a bustling state, the militiamen always persevered in the study of politics and undergoing hard training to acquire skill for destroying the enemy. The militia company attaches to the Hungch'i production brigade of Chingshan hsien in Hunan province, regularly organized the militiamen to make social investigation, hold class-education exhibitions and write village and family histories. Old poor peasants were invited to deliver reports that set the sufferings of the past in contrast with today's happiness, and the militiamen were taught never to forget the class struggle, to bear firmly in mind their grievances and to tighten the grip of the rifle in their hands for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past few years, this militia company continuously strengthened its organization and carried out various solid and lively activities. It was cited many times in succession as an advanced unit by the province, the administrative district and the hsien.

The militia company of No. 4 fishing squadron attached to the Changtzu Commune of Ch'anghai hsien in Liaoning province, by bringing into play the glorious tradition of "holding the car in one hand and the rifle in the other hand" of the older generation of militiamen, regularly developed small-scale and scattered military training based on the characteristics of marine operations. When at sea, they practiced sailing in formation and reconnaissance at sea. Between work, they also used indigenous equipment of their own manufacture to practice grenade throwing and shooting. In order to overcome the difficulty of shooting at sea, some militiamen practiced aiming at sails and sea gulls in daytime and at stars and pilot lights at night. At present, the militiamen of the entire company have mastered such military techniques as shooting, grenade throwing, reconnaissance at sea and fighting under water, thus effectively improving their fighting power.

Following the unremitting strengthening of militia building, the broad masses of militiamen are playing an increasingly important role. On the front of coastal and frontier defenses in the motherland, they carry out patrols and stand guard together with the PLA fighters night and day and have victoriously fulfilled time and again the task of safeguarding the coastal and frontier defenses. The broad masses of militiamen vigilantly stand on sentry for some important railways, brigades, factories, mines and forests in various places to safeguard the property of the state and the life and safety of the people.

The militia platoon of the Owenk hunting team deep in the forests of northern Heilungkiang associated hunting with patrolling and vigilantly defended the frontier land in cooperation with the PLA. On one occasion, a certain PLA unit was carrying out an assignment in a thick forest. Because of the dense forest and poor communications, transportation was difficult. After the militia platoon of the hunting team learned of this, it immediately sent over 15 militiamen and more than 200 tame deers to act as guides and to haul materials, thus helping the PLA fighters to victoriously fulfill their task.

The broad masses of militiamen are bringing into fully play their part as shock troops in grasping revolution and promoting production on various socialist construction fronts in the motherland. In the battle for the construction of railways, highways, bridges, and mining and water conservation projects, militia shock brigades have been organized by many districts to fulfill the most formidable tasks, and to speed up engineering construction.

The militiamen of many industrial and mining enterprises, rural communes and production brigades are also setting the pace in carrying out scientific experiments on a large scale, and by transforming the production tools and improving the methods of production, are constantly giving impetus to the development of production. At the worksite for bringing the Haiho river under permanent control, the militiamen, by bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and by competing for the heaviest work load at most dangerous place, have inspired the broad masses into speeding up the rate of construction. The participation of the broad masses of militiamen in the formidable project of constructing a certain railway insured the completion of the project ahead of schedule.

In the construction of a reservoir, the militia company of Tai nationality attached to the Nanchinglan production brigade of the Hsishuang Panna Autonomous Chou in Yunnan province, pitched their camps on precipitous cliffs and carried out construction work halfway up the mountain hanging with ropes tied around their waists. For several years without interruption, they worked on the construction of the reservoir together with the masses of commune members, cut out a canal more than 30 kilometers long, and built four power irrigation stations, thus turning more than 1,000 mow of farmland in the production brigade into fields guaranteed of harvest in times of drought and water-logging, and insuring a good grain harvest year after year.

The emergency repair detachment in support of agriculture formed by more than 20 basic level militiamen of the Linhsi Hsien Agricultural Machinery Repair and Fitting Plant in Hopei province went amidst the fields to repair more than 300 sets of disel engines and pumps for the rural communes and production brigades. It turned out more than 6,000 pieces of accessories for various types of agricultural machines and implements, and also helped the communes and production brigades train more than 40 technical hardcores. They have been praised by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants as fine militiamen on the support-agriculture front.

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PLA Actively Help Communes and Brigades Strengthen Militia Building

- under the leadership of local Party committees, education in line is given first place and militiamen are helped to carry out military training.

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 19, 1973)

(NCNA, June 18, 1973) Under the unified leadership of local Party committees, many PLA units stationed in different places actively helped the communes and brigades in their places of garrison strength militia building, thus promoting the development of militia work of in different places.

The Party committee of a certain unit of the Peking units placed the proper performance of militia work on the unit's agenda and such work was studied regularly and inspected periodically. The specific standing committee members of the Party committee responsible for militia work constantly led the militia work group go amidst the communes and brigades in their places of garrison to look into the situation of militia building, sum up experience in militia work and opportunely help solve the problems and difficulties encountered, thereby taking the initiative in the practice of coordination and close cooperation. For more than a year, under the leadership of the Party committes in their places of garrison, they have convened five on-the-spot meetings and experience-exchange meetings, summed up more than 20 pieces of experience in strengthening militia building, and given impetus to the uninterrupted development of militia work.

The 5th Company of a certain unit of the PLA Tsinan units consistently carried out in the past few years mutual-aid and mutual-learning activities with more than 20 militia companies in the place of garrison, enabling these militia companies to have a sound organization and to carry out activities regularly for the implementation of the political education and military training plans. Two militia companies gloriously rendered collective meritorious service of the 3rd grade and eight militia companies were cited by the province, administrative district, hsien and communes. Due to their outstanding achievements in militia work, the commanders and fighters of the 5th Company gloriously rendered collective meritorious service of the 3rd grade.

In the course of helping the communes and brigades do a good job in militia building in their places of garrison, many units looked upon the conducting of education in ideology and political line as for militiamen as a matter of top priority. A certain unit of the PLA Kwangchow units regularly helped militiamen in its place of garrison organize and operate study classes for conducting education in line and political evening schools. It organized the militiamen to study the basic line of the Party in the historical period of socialism and Chairman Mao's instructions on strengthening militia work and to criticize severely the criminal acts of Liu Shao-ch'i and their political swindlers in sabotaging militia building and continuously raised the militiamen's awareness of class struggle and struggle in line.

A certain unit on the Fukien front led the Huangtsuo militia company as if it were its own company unit, helped the militiamen as if they were its comrades-in-arms, and regularly studied the line together with and passed on the tradition to the cadres and militiamen of this militia company, thereby enabling this advanced unit in militia work to forge ahead with greater vigor and vitality along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Many units stationed at the outposts of frontier and coastal defense of the fatherland also constantly adopted various way to help the militiamen in their places of garrison carry out military training in correlation with the situation and tasks. A certain unit of the garrison forces at the frontier defense outpost of the Northeast constantly sent cadre and fighters to give training demonstrations and pass on experiences and skills to the militiamen in its place of garrison. Sometimes it also invite militiamen to the company to undergo training together with the company unit. The instruction teams operated by the armed force units also took the initiative in leading and training local militia backbone elements and to help the militia cadres learn shooting skills and knowledge in the aspects of organizing and directing operations.

At the outpost of coastal defense on a certain island, the commanders and fighters of the 3rd Company of a certain unit constantly underwent hard training to master skills for the destruction of the enemy together with the militiamen on the island. Braving the sweltering sun and the seething heat, the fighters explained to the militiamen the functions of the weapons and the main points to be observed in their operation. They taught operations one by one and helped each one individually. With the assistance of the fighters, the militiamen quickly grasped the shooting skills, and achieved excellent results in ball firing. The commanders and fighters of the 1st company of a certain unit stationed at the certain frontier of the fatherland underwent training and fought shoulder to shoulder with the militiamen in their place of garrison. The unity of the armymen and the civilians, has further strengthened the border defense forces of the fatherland.

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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

Communist Party Members Bring into Play Their Exemplary Vanguard Role

- The development of the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign in the electro-mechanical plant of the Pench'i Iron & Steel Company deepens step by step; the masses are led to fight in unity in creating an excellent situation in revolution and production throughout the factory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 18, 1973)

(NCNA, Shenyang, June 17, 1973) In the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the Communist Party members of the electro-mechanical plant of the Pench'i Iron & Steel Company have given full play to their exemplary vanguard role. The masses are led to lay hold of the essence of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers and to make thoroughgoing revolutionary mass criticism. Their level of consciousness in class struggle and struggle in line is further enhanced and an excellent situation is brought about in revolution and production throughout the factory. The workers of the whole plant are full of vitality and vigor, and united in fighting, they have won one new victory after another in the revolution and production.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party organization should be composed of proletarian advanced elements and should be a vigorous and dynamic vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in fighting the class enemy," the leading members of the Party committee of the electro-mechanical plant of the Pench'i Iron & Steel Company have in the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign paid great attention to teaching Party members to bring into play their exemplary vanguard role. They first strengthened leadership over the reading and study effort of Party members and raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Since last year, the factory Party committee has operated at different times for over 40 courses of studying for training in rotation Party members by stages and by groups. They were organized to study seriously--in correlation with the realities of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work--study the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program", "Anti-Dühring," "L. Feuerbach and the End of German Classical Philosophy" and other works of by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's five philosophical works and to study of a series of important directives by Chairman Mao bearing on criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. Because some Party members drawn from veteran workers had a relatively low cultural level, the plant Party committee organized them to study culture and theory side by side, and the principal leading members of the plant Party committee also gave them guidance and assistance. Through study, the broad masses of Party members universally raised their

knowledge of Marxist theories. Back in their workshops or squad units, they led the masses to read and study conscientiously and to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in making repeated and penetrating criticism of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers.

The Party members of No. 3 Processing Workshop analyzed and summed up the reactionary fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers and sorted them out into more than ten special topics. Around these topics, they also studied together with the masses works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and took Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as an ideological weapon for making an in-depth dissection of these fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers to show that they were politically of a reactionary nature, theoretically absurd and tactically deceptive. Every one was made to see further the ultra-right essence of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "things can be distinguished only through comparison," the Communist Party members of this factory, in leading the masses to criticize and repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers for slandering and attacking Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the socialist system and the achievements of socialist construction, constantly carried out together with the masses such activities as making social investigations, recalling the past and comparing things. Through setting forth in a big way the superiority of the socialist system and the great achievements made in socialist construction, everyone was made to see further the vicious aim of those reactionary fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers--an aim linked with the van attempt to basically alter the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism.

Old worker Ch'en Ch'ing-wen of the iron-casting workshop a Communist Party member made a penetrating investigation of the conditions of his hometown--the Kaotientzu Village. The village lies in the vicinity of Pench'i municipality. Before liberation, it was known as a poverty-ridden mountain "nest." The poor and lower-middle peasants of the 24 households of the whole village all worked as porters for the landlords and rich peasants. They lived from hand to mouth, were inadequately dotted in the cold winter and led a miserable life. Three households among them fled the famine to other places. These families broke up, with their members scattered and some meeting their deaths. Ch'en Ch'ing-wen's was a family of eight. Under the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the reactionary ruling class, Ch'en was compelled to sell two children. The Kaotientzu Village of today has under gone a complete change. The life of commune members is steadily improving from year to year. The whole village has newly built 27 brick-and-tile houses. Every household has grain to spare and money to put away in the bank. Every home is fitted out with electric lights and loudspeakers. The place has become a thriving socialist new village.

Ch'en Ch'ing-wen used these materials obtained through investigation, to vigorously criticize and repudiate the criminal acts of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in attacking our socialist system, thereby enabling the broad masses of the whole workshop to realize more deeply that "only socialism can save China." Everyone was determined to more consciously implement the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism and carry through continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to the end.

After the New Year's Day editorial of this year was published by the two newspapers and one magazine of the Central Committee, the leading members of the Party committee of this plant took up serious studies and the Party members of the whole factory went on to grasp properly with greater consciousness such a matter of top importance as the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of the style of work. Since the beginning of this year, the whole plant has published more than 170 issues of special column for mass criticism and over 1,300 criticism-related articles. Criticism meetings of various kinds have been held without interruption in workshops and squad units. The masses have been given a more profound course of education in line.

Tempered in the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the broad masses of Party members of the electro-mechanical plant of the Pench'i Iron & Steel Company have undergone tremendous changes in their spiritual outlook. They have incessantly raised their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle in line, and further strengthened their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism. With their revolutionary spirit aroused, they have led the workers of the whole plant to fight in unity and win continuously new victories in revolution and production. On the basis of the all-round fulfillment of the state plan 30 days ahead of schedule last year, the whole plant has again overfulfilled its production plan for the first five months of this year.

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Conduct Education in the Basic Line of the Party to Raise the Political Awareness of Party Members

- in the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Party committee of the Canton No. 1 Cigarette Factory looks upon conducting education in the basic line of the Party among Party members as an important aspect of work, and an excellent situation in revolution and production has appeared in the whole factory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao June 18, 1973)

(NCNA, Canton, June 17, 1973) In the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Canton No. 1 Cigarette Factory, by conducting an in-depth education in the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism among the Communist Party members, has unremittingly raised the level of consciousness of the Party members in the class struggle and struggle in line, thus enabling them to bring their exemplary vanguard role into better play.

In the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Party committee of the factory looked upon conducting education in the basic line among the Party members as an important aspect of work. The Party committee has established the system of conducting Party classes, with the secretary of the Party committee of the factory personally grasping such work, and the responsible members of the Party committee and the Party branch secretaries of some workshops giving lectures to the Party members by rotation. The system of conducting Party classes has already been maintained for a year in the factory, and Party members have been taught at different times such courses as the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism, and the great significance of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work.

Each time, after attending a Party class, the Party members were also organized to study the relevant works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and hold a discussion meeting. Through education in the basic line of the Party, the Party members have further recognized the protracted and complex nature of class struggle, deepened their comprehension of the significance of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, and thrown themselves more consciously into practice of revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Through education in the basic line of the Party, the Party members of this factory have further raised their political awareness. They have turned their hatred of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type into a powerful momentum for the successful production of more and better products in support of socialist construction. At present, an excellent situation has also appeared in production throughout the factory.

The relatively old production equipment of the packing workshop affected the quality of packing. Hung Kuang-p'o, a Communist Party member and a fitter, worked together with other fitters to bring technical innovations to more than 10 units of old equipment in the workshop. Hung Kuang-p'o also helped the packing workers to familiarize themselves with the performance of the transformed equipment and master the method of operation, thus bringing about a marked improvement in the quality of packing.

The cigarette factory has many women workers who have much housework to attend to. For the sake of setting a good example for the broad masses of women workers, some of the women Party members with more children and heavy housework thereupon set the pace in making proper arrangements for housework to insure that they would not be absent from work during production period and would not arrive late or leave early when political study and criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work were underway.

Led and inspired by the Communist Party members, the workers of this factory strove to grasp revolution and promote production, and fulfilled their production tasks with outstanding results. At present, this factory has victoriously fulfilled the output and output value planned for the first half of this year 26 days and 45 days respectively ahead of schedule. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, there has been an increase of 44.5 percent in output and of 66.3 percent in output value.

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MARINE CADRES

Energetically Select and Promote New Cadres from Among Seamen Workers

- To enable the East Fukien Main Station of the Fukien Shipping Administration meet the needs of the shipping enterprise, the Party committee adopts various measures for training and educating new cadres to raise their theoretical level and improve their capacity for work -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 18, 1973)

(NCNA, Foochow, June 15, 1973) The Party committee of the East Fukien Main Station of the Fukien Provincial Shipping Administration has paid attention to selecting and promoting new cadres from among seamen workers. Various measures have been adopted to strengthen the training and education of new cadres, thereby enabling them to raise continuously their knowledge of Marxist theories and capacity for leadership work, and to play a better role at various leading posts.

The East Fukien Main Station is held responsible for some of the shipping tasks for the coastal areas of Fukien, Chekiang and Shanghai. Following the development of the shipping enterprise, the tonnage of ships handled by this station has increased by more than double compared with before the great proletarian cultural revolution. To strengthen the leadership force for the main station, the shipyards and various boats, the Party committee of the station pays great attention to selecting and promoting new cadres from among seamen workers. Over the past two years or more, in line with the five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause put forward by Chairman Mao, the Party committee has at different times selected 62 seamen workers for promotion to leading bodies at various levels. Of the 8 members serving on the Party committee of the Main Station, half are seamen workers. Among the 25 secretaries and deputy secretaries of various Party branches, 10 have been selected from among seamen workers. A number of seamen workers have also been promoted as captains on board various boats. Among these new cadres there are veteran workers with rich practical experience as well as young people full of vitality. These new cadres are all drawn from workers' families. They show a fervent love for the Party and socialism and are full of enthusiasm and drive for work. In revolution and production, they have played the role of the mainstay both in revolution and production.

To help these new cadres grow to maturity as fast as possible, the Party committee of this main station has adopted various measures for helping them in a sensible way to raise their theoretical level and capacity for leadership work. They are therefore able to became well qualified for taking up their tasks at a faster role.

In the past two years, the Party committee of the Main Station specially run reading classes for new cadres at the rate of two to three terms per year. The secretaries and deputy secretaries and members of the

Party branches on board various boats were organized to study by stages and by groups works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and were allowed to divorce themselves from production for a short while. Meanwhile, the Party committee also trained at different times over 50 study tutors who were not cut off from production for those exclusively helping the new cadres with low cultural level to carry out spare-time studies on board various vessels.

Chang I-heng, a member of the Party committee of the Main Station and Captain of S.S. Minhai 318, worked as a shipyard worker for a capitalist when he was young. He had never gone to school and experienced difficulties in study. The Party committee of the Main Station therefore assigned a tutor to help him study culture and theory. With strong revolutionary fortitude, Chang I-heng strove to overcome the difficulties encountered in study and assiduously studied Chairman Mao's five philosophical works including "On Contradiction," "On Practice," etc. He applied Chairman Mao's philosophical thought in analyzing dialectically the wind directions and tidal features prevailing in different seasons along the Fukien coast and in gradually feeling about for experience in sailing under a gale of the No. 8 or No. 9 grade and putting out to sea at low tide. In the past, S.S. Minhai 318 under his charge made a maximum of 14 trips between the Foochow port and the Saich'i port per month. Now, 24 trips can be undertaken. Since last year, this boat has overfulfilled its transportation tasks month after month and season after season, and has been named "S.S. Fierce Tiger Boat of the Sea."

Because the Party branches of various boats under the East Fukien Main Station were all set up in the past year, some newly elected Party branch secretaries lacked experience in leadership work. To counter this situation, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee of the Main Station constantly went into the midst of boats to help the Party branches of various boats to make a good job of political-ideological work and bring into full play their role as the fighting citadels.

For a time, because political-ideological work was not strong enough aboard S.S. Minhai 316, unity was wanting a few crew members. Due to inadequate experience and the adoption of a simple work approach, new cadre Su Yen-tsai, a deputy secretary of the Party branch on board the boat, failed to solve in time the problem of unity among this portion of people. A deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Main Station therefore came to spend three months aboard this boat for the purpose of helping Su Yen-tsai overcome his shortcomings marked by the adoption of an impetuous attitude and a simple approach toward work. Meanwhile, the Party branch was helped to launch a criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign and conduct education in ideology and political line aboard the vessel. On the basis of raising their political consciousness, the crew members consciously strengthened unity based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and transportation tasks were very smoothly fulfilled. In this process, Su Yen-tzu also learned to do meticulous ideological-political work and raised the level of leadership work.

The Party committee of the Main Station also constantly taught the masses to warmly support and help the new cadres in doing work. Lin Ts'ai-yü, member of the Party committee of the Main Station and secretary of the Party branch of S.S. Minhai 303, was a young cadre who rose from a deckhand to the leadership post. He had high political enthusiasm and great drive for work, but because he lacked experience, he was not bold enough in work. Old seaman worker and First Mate Chiang I-hai, a veteran seamen, noticed his ideological misgivings and went of his own to chat with him. He encouraged him to work with boldness. With the warm support of the veteran worker, Lin Ts'ai-yü boldly shouldered the heavy burden of leadership work and carried out political work more vigorously. Early this year, a shipload of chemical fertilizer and insecticides was being hauled from Foochow to the Saich'i port. No sooner the vessel was out of the mouth of the Min River it ran into a gale of the 8th grade. If sailing were postponed, spring farming would surely be affected. Lin Ts'ai-yü resolutely summoned together several seasoned crew members for a consultation. They seriously surveyed and analyzed the wind directions and the currents, and decided to press forward. He carefully acquainted the ship crew with the importance of racing against time to bring aid and support to agricultural production and the noteworthy matters during the voyage. With everybody working in concert, after fighting a bitter battle against the stormy seas for six hours or longer, they finally brought safely this shipload of supplies for supporting agriculture to its destination in the nick of time.

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STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT

Actively Train Marxist Theory Tutors

- CCP Chengtu Municipal committee emphasizes the need to strengthen the development theoretical forces

- Party committee of Kaifeng Municipal Building Construction and Engineering Company Organizes workers to persevere in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao June 19, 1973)

(NCNA, Chengtu, June 18, 1973) The CCP Chengtu Municipal Committee pays attention to strengthening of the development of theoretical forces and has actively trained tutors for guiding the study of Marxist theories. At present, there are 1,292 full-time or part-time theory study tutors in the whole municipality for guiding and assisting seriously the broad masses of cadres to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and giving impetus to the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement under the leadership of Party committees at various level.

During the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the Chengtu Municipal Committee adopted measures for setting up and strengthening the organizations in charge of theory study at the hsien or higher level, and supplying them with full-time theory cadres so as to give the cadres stronger leadership in reading and studying. Meanwhile, for the sake of helping more proper those cadres who had a poorer foundation in theoretical knowledge and a lower cultural level to read and study, the Chengtu Municipal Committee also chose from organizations at the municipal level and from communes and factories and other units in various districts, a group of cadres who had been steeled by the great proletarian cultural revolution and had a higher level of consciousness in line a specific theoretical and cultural level and practical experience in struggle as part-time tutors for guiding and assisting in the study of theories. From December 1971 to the present, the whole municipality has organized 8 sessions of reading class for tutors, and trained 260 full-time tutors and 1,032 parti-time tutors averaging two tutors per unit at the hsien or higher level. To raise the quality of guidance and assistance, the municipal committee has also carved out, according to departments and systems, more than 30 private-study groups for tutors, and the tutors are organized to study original works diligently, prepare lessons collectively or discuss and solve the problems encountered in the course of giving guidance and assistance.

The Chengtu Municipal Committee also organized the full-time or part-time tutors for guiding and assisting the study of theories to go to the forefront of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement to receive education in ideology and political line through struggle and to steel themselves. It organized them to study seriously Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and let them go deep into factories, workshops and rural communes and production teams to make together with the broad masses of

the people, criticism and repudiation of the revisionist line of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. In the course of studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao , many tutors criticized relentlessly the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and raised their level of consciousness in the struggle in line. When giving guidance and assistance in the study of theories they paid particular attention to integrating reading and studying with criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, thereby raising the results of guidance and assistance. The municipal committee and Party committees at all levels also allowed the tutors to take part in some meetings of the Party committee, provided them with some books and materials essential to study, and helped them raise their knowledge of political theories.

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(NCNA, Chengchow, June 18, 1973) The Party committee of the Kaifeng Municipal Building Construction and Engineering Company in Honan province abided by Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously in order to have a good grasp of Marxism", organized the broad masses of cadres and workers to persevere in the study of the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and to apply Marxist theory in the criticism of the reactionary essence of the revisionist line of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work thus effectively raising the workers' level of consciousness in the struggle in line.

There are in this company more than 2,000 workers distributed over more than 30 construction sites in the whole municipality. In light of this characteristic in the distribution of personnel, the company Party committee adopts various measures for strengthening leadership over the practice of reading and study by the workers. It trains cadres at the middle or higher level by stages and by groups, selects backbone elements from various construction teams, and squad units and runs training classes for tutors, thereby playing an active role in giving impetus to mass-oriented reading activities. There are many veteran workers in this company. To help them overcome the difficulties caused by their low cultural standard, the Party committee of this company organizes them to set up amateur cultural study groups to integrate the study of theory with the study of culture. Since this year, this company has altogether set up 28 amateur cultural study groups. For the sake of grasping revolutionary theory, many old workers endeavor to overcome the cultural barrier, learn from young workers at worksites and from their children at home. They say: Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i practice revisionism, and in order to oppose revisionism, we have to study Marxism in the hard way.

In order to help all primary units to closely integrate reading with criticism, the company Party committee uses the fallacies of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'u as special topics, organizes the broad masses of workers to hinge criticism on these special topics and to study seriously the original works of Marx and Lenin and the relevant writings of Chairman Mao and leads the workers to apply with unflagging efforts Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in criticizing the essence of the revisionist line of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. After studying

Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on politics in command they severely criticize the criminal acts of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i for vainly attempting to attack proletarian politics with bourgeois politics and to sabotage the socialist economy, further raise their consciousness in consistently adhering to "grasp revolution, promote production," thereby leading to the emergence of an excellent situation in revolution and production. This year, the workers' attendance rate in the first quarter of this year has risen from 87 percent to 93 percent at the third construction team of the Second Engineering Division and the production task has been overfulfilled by 11.8 percent.

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MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Northwest China District Trains Many Minority Nationality Cadres

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jun. 21, 1973)

the linsia hui autonomous chou in northwest china, inhabited mainly by members of the hui nationality, has brought forward large numbers of mature cadres of minority nationality.

the communist party committee of this autonomous chou in kansu province has been giving particular attention to the training of cadres of minority nationality, who include also members of the tunghsiang, paoan, sala and tu people. it has helped them raise their theoretical level by studying marxism-leninism and develop their ability in work. many of them have become leading cadres at various levels, including secretaries, deputy secretaries and not less than 60 per cent of the membership of the county and city committees of the communist party in the autonomous chou.

in cadre training, the stress is on ideology and political line. since the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, study courses at the chou and county levels have been run for more than 4,000 cadres. in addition a number of cadres have been sent to study courses run by the provincial party committee.

after making a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, ma yu-hai of hui nationality, secretary of the kwangho county party committee, said: "naive class feeling is not the same as conscious resistance to the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and such-like political swindlers. we can raise the level of our conscious implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line only by energetic efforts in studying and using the marxist stand, point of view and method."

when pao feng-lien, of hui nationality, was elected secretary of the party branch of a production brigade after the cultural revolution, the chou party committee sent one of its standing committee members to help her use revolutionary theory to guide revolutionary practice. the peishan mountain district in this brigade suffered from land erosion, and despite the efforts of the brigade to control it, grain production remained low. pao feng-lien worried about it but found no way out. the standing committee member from the chou committee studied together with her and advised her to overcome difficulties by relying on the masses. pao feng-lien then modestly consulted veteran peasants and other cadres, made investigations and finally mapped out concrete plans to control the soil erosion. she took the lead in the work

and together with other commune members transformed the mountain slopes into terraced fields after one winter and spring of hard effort. later, she was elected standing committee member of the linsia municipal party committee and vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee.

in training minority nationality cadres, han cadres among the leading members of the linsia chou party committee have learned from the minority cadres and worked in close cooperation with them.

yu kuei-min of hui nationality has personally visited the 15 communes and 131 production brigades of the kanglo county since he was elected deputy secretary of the county party committee. he always works wherever the job is toughest and joins in the fight with nature together with the commune members in all weathers. he has won the praise and warm approval of the masses.

the deputy secretary of the chou party committee, a member of the han nationality, who has been to the county on a fact-finding tour, has learned modestly from yu kuei-min and has summed up his experience to be popularized throughout the chou.

EDUCATED YOUTH

Northeast China Hsien Trains Educated Youth As Technical Personnel

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 22, 1973)

more than 1,000 educated young people living in the countryside of changling county in northeast china's kirin province are now qualified agro-technicians, electricians, carpenters, blacksmiths, veterinaries and barefoot doctors. the county party and revolutionary committees trained them through short-term courses and on-the-spot guidance by technicians working in communes and brigades and by veteran peasants.

the county may 7 agricultural school has sent 229 trained people back to their brigades and has enrolled another 210 for 5 to 7 months of training. the specialities include tractors, hydraulic power, scientific farming, farm machinery, veterinary science and medicine.

technicians of the county farm machinery bureau and transport company have over the past two years trained one hundred educated young people as tractor drivers

while repairing farm machines in people's communes and brigades.

back in their own production brigades, the young people are able to do a better job. liu yao-pin, an educated girl, learned how to drive and repair a tractor within half a year, and no accident has ever occurred since she took up the job. she has been commented as an advanced worker, and the unit she is in charge of an advanced collective.

another girl, wan yen-ping, is now a barefoot doctor. she and other girls have collected many medicinal herbs for the cooperative medical service she set up so that she can treat commune members free.

MODEL YOUTH

Shanghai Girl Shows Fine Communist Spirit

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 22, 1973)

the life of a 20-year-old shanghai girl who settled down in the anhwei countryside three years ago and died a heroine's death while rescuing a comrade from drowning is being widely publicized throughout anhwei province and shanghai. young people in many walks of life are pledging themselves to learn from her spirit of utter devotion to the people.

one summer's day last year five young town-bred people were learning to swim so that they could acquire the skill of manning rafts in the flood-ridden arch they were living in. when they got into difficulties, huang kuan-shun, member of a party branch committee and a deputy platoon leader, jumped into the water just in time to pull back a girl who was getting out of her depth, while she herself was drawn into a deep swirling pool. it was too late when she was brought ashore.

huang kuan-shun graduated from a shanghai middle school in march, 1970. she was the first in the class to apply to go to the countryside "to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants while helping with the building of socialism".

huang kuan-shun was allocated to the chiaokanghu army farm located on a vast tract of marshy land, a fertile place but subject to flooding nearly every year.

she was greatly inspired when she heard how much effort had been spent in bringing the farm up to its present level. she recalled chairman mao's teaching: "the establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work." she became an ardent student of marxist-leninist works. in the evening, after helping at the night school set up for adults, she would pore over a book often into the small hours, by the light of a kerosene lamp hung in her mosquito net. she read the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung", and also went carefully through "the manifesto of the communist party" and "the state and revolution". her diary and study notes ran to well over 100,000 words.

one winter, the farm launched a large-scale campaign to build water control projects. for five consecutive months, huang kuan-shun joined in the work, always volunteering for the heavier jobs. she never yielded when her hands blistered from digging at the hard, frozen earth. when the snow thawed, she took off her shoes and carried the loads through the mud by shoulder-pole.

huang kuan-shun once remarked that in serving the people, one should take everything one does very seriously and do it well. she herself followed out this rule. she was usually the first one up in the morning. she swept the courtyard, lent a hand in the kitchen and got the farm tools ready for her comrades. she loved singing and led her comrades in singing during work breaks. she was a frequent visitor at the homes of local workers, got to know them well, talked with them and helped them solve difficulties. last year when a woman worker fell ill, for two months huang kuan-shun went to her home before and after work every day, helping with the family chores and preparing medicine for her. after supper, she often accompanied the older people to the night school. she organized an art team to help liven up life at the farm. on holidays, she turned up in the company kitchen, or went to work on the vegetable plots or in the pig sties. for two years and more, she did not take a single full day off.

when she became a squad leader, her squad became an advanced squad. when she was made a deputy platoon leader, her platoon became an advanced platoon.

when huang kuan-shun died, people found among her things a worn-out jacket which she had been mending. it was left behind by a comrade who had gone back to shanghai to visit relatives. huang kuan-shun had picked it up, washed it and started mending it.

huang kuan-shun was admitted into the communist party in september, 1971. her last diary entry reads: "i must always make this demand on myself: to realize the high ideal of communism, i must work selflessly at my ordinary post exclamation"

PADDY CULTURE

Central China Agro-Technician Evolves Fast Method of Breeding Hybrid Rice

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 21, 1973)

a 59-year-old agro-technician in central china's hunan province has succeeded in breeding three generations of hybrid rice in one year. it now takes only four or five years to breed a new strain for field use, half the time needed before.

a staff member of the provincial academy of agricultural sciences, hsia ai-ming started the experiment in 1961. for several years, he experimented on a score of hybrid strains to compare the results of breeding one generation and several generations in a year. the experiments were conducted in several places at the same time with the aid of peasants, rural cadres and other agro-technicians.

hsia ai-ming and his associates have since 1958 bred more than a score of good rice strains, including many early-ripening, high-yield ones bred by the fast method in recent years. these strains have been popularized throughout hunan as well as other rice-growing provinces in southern china.

thanks to the adoption of the new rice strains, 140,000 hectares were sown to two crops of rice and one crop of wheat in hunan province last year. this year the triple-crop area is expected to top 180,000 hectares. hsia ai-ming recently reported on his experience in breeding rice strains in cooperation with communes and brigades at a province-wide conference to exchange experience in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching that intellectuals must integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, hsia ai-ming has constantly carried out his experiments in the countryside and taken part in collective productive labour alongside peasants. he has travelled to over 80 counties and cities over the past decade and more to exchange experience with rural cadres, agro-technicians and experienced peasants and canvass their opinions.

with the deepening of the mass movement to learn from tachai, many communes and brigades in the province improved farming methods and switched a large area from two to three crops. more early-ripening and high-yield rice strains were needed. hsia ai-ming volunteered to do hybridization experiments. when a new seed began to sprout, hsia ai-ming would stay in the field for days to watch the growth of the plants. he then sent the data

to the county seed farm, commune and brigades so that similar experiments could be carried out in more than 60 units at the same time. one of the fine early rice strains cultivated in 1972 matures half a month earlier than ordinary ones.

hsia ai-ming graduated from an agro-technical school before liberation. he developed a good paddy strain before liberation after a decade of efforts, but his work was ignored. now with the support of the hunan provincial committee of the chinese communist party, the new strains bred by hsia ai-ming and his associates have been popularized.

TEA PRODUCTION

East China Province Expands Tea Production

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 22, 1973)

china's biggest tea producer, chekiang province, had a better tea crop this spring than last despite adverse weather. last year it picked four times as much tea as in 1949.

with climate and soil favourable to tea-growing, this coastal province has grown tea for two thousand years. but in pre-liberation days the brutal rule of the koumintang reactionaries caused a constant decline in production and untold misery of the tea growers.

great efforts have been made since liberation to rehabilitate and expand the tea plantations. production has increased steadily. new plantations with an area of more than 26,600 hectares have been added since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the hsihu (west lake) people's commune, producer of the well-known lungching tea, has terraced hillsides and thrown up stone embankments to prevent erosion. now 60 per cent of the tea plantations give stable high yields despite excessive rain or dry spells.

the provincial departments concerned often send cadres and technicians to the tea-growing areas to help them improve their work. the state provides them with chemical fertilizer, insecticides and funds for expanding production.

many tea growing people's communes and production brigades have scientific experimental groups. output of a number of tea plantations topped 0.75 tons per hectare this spring.

SPORTS

Sports Among China's Minority Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

minority peoples in china's sinkiang, tibet, inner mongolia and kwangsi autonomous regions show a growing enthusiasm for sports.

more and more tibetan on the roof of the world go in for football, mountaineering, archery and running. lhasa, capital of the tibet autonomous region, has more than 50 football teams made up chiefly of tibetan workers, office workers, students and armymen. primary school pupils often play mini-soccer at road-side clearings.

swimming is popular among the chuang, yao, miao and other nationalities in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china. some 50,000 people in nanning alone swim even in winter.

the mongolian, uighur and kazakh herdsmen in inner mongolia and sinkiang stage horse races, wrestling and archery competitions on holidays and at celebrate-harvest gatherings. group calisthenics, long distance running, swimming and ball games are attracting more enthusiasts in urban factories, mines, schools and offices.

china's minority nationalities like sports, but the labouring masses were so exploited and oppressed by the kuomintang reactionaries and local nobility and landlords that their traditional sports activities were limited.

mass sports activities were given new life after liberation and particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, encouraged by chairman mao's instruction "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health". in northwest china's sinkiang, many sports are played not only in the major cities of urumchi, kashgar and ining but in outlying hamlets and pasture lands. the people in the cold altai mountains combine sports with militia drills by forming skiing teams that patrol the snow-covered terrain.

taking the advantage of the many cliffs and crags, the people in weining yi and hui autonomous county, kweichow province, go mountaineering and swimming, do pole-climbing and other sports activities. half the population in the niupeng area does calisthenics to the accompaniment of radio-broadcast music.

the loba and monba people in tibet have developed their traditional sport or archery since liberation. a number of their women archers scored remarkable results at a regional archery tournament held in lhasa last month.

track and field, gymnastics, skating, skiing, volleyball, table tennis, badminton and other items, which were not popular among the minority peoples in the past, are beginning to attract large numbers of people. tibet did not participate in the basketball, volleyball and table tennis events at the second national games in 1965. it sent both men's and women's table tennis and basketball teams to last year's national ball-games tournament, and a volleyball team from inner mongolia took part in the national competition for the first time.

some 50 youngsters have joined the inner mongolian equestrian team. after some training, they have mastered such stunts as racing, sabre charges, steeplechase, polo, gymnastics and shooting from horse-back. an archer from inner mongolia set a new national record last year, and the inner mongolian team came third in the national archery competition held in tsingtao recently.

tibetan, hui and loba people account for 70 per cent of the outstanding sportsmen in tibet. formed in 1960, the tibet mountaineering team has assaulted mount jolmo lungma, mount kungur chiupieh and mount hsihsia pangma on several occasions. nine members, including seven tibetans, have scaled the peaks.

athletes from sinkiang have made impressive progress at national competitions. maimaiti from a poor uighur peasant family came in first in the boys' 100-metre, 200-metre and 400-metre races at a regional track and field contest held in chengtu last year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Cycling Team and Weightlifting Team in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 22, 1973)

the shanghai physical culture and sports committee held a ceremony at the shanghai indoor stadium yesterday evening to welcome the albanian cycling team and weightlifting team. the ceremony was followed by a friendly contest between the albanian weightlifting team and the joint shanghai municipal and kiangsu provincial team. among those attending the contest was wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

four albanian weight-lifters broke seven albanian national records at the contest. their outstanding achievements drew warm applause from more than 3,000 spectators.

this morning, the albanian cycling team held a 100-kilometre road cycling group race with the chinese cycling team and the shanghai cycling team.

the albanian comrades arrived in shanghai on june 15 after visiting peking and nanking. while in shanghai, they visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, a bicycle factory and a children's palace where they were accorded warm welcome by local people. the albanian comrades were honoured at a reception given by the shanghai physical culture and sports committee.

the albanian cycling team and weightlifting team will leave shanghai for changsha on june 23 before returning to peking.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

the australian parliamentary delegation led by lionel bowen, member of the house of representatives and postmaster-general, wound up its visit here and left for other parts of china by plane this morning.

it is being accompanied by lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were pei shih-chang and wu hsin-yu, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, chu chun-ho, a leading member of the ministry of posts and tele-communications, and leading members of departments concerned hsieh li, wu fan-wu and shih lin-feng, as well as australian ambassador to china stephen fitzgerald.

while in peking, the australian delegation visited a factory, a rural people's commune, a cadre school, a university, the palace museum and an exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it toured the great wall and ting ling (one of the ming tombs). members of the delegation also had discussions with personnel of chinese departments concerned.

CHINA AND BURMA

Li Hsien-nien, Sha Feng, Yang Li-kung Meet Burmese Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and yang li-kung here this morning met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the burmese agricultural delegation led by u ye goung, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry of the government of the union of burma.

burmese ambassador to china u thein maung was present at the meeting.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun and chen chen-chi.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Journalists Delegation Leaves Ottawa for Montreal

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jun. 20, 1973)

chinese journalists delegation left ottawa for montreal, the largest city of quebec province and all canada, by air this afternoon.

the chinese journalists were seen off at ottawa airport by noyes roberts, deputy director of information division of the ministry of external affairs and other officials of the canadian government.

chinese ambassador yao kuang was also present at the airport.

canadian minister of industry, trade and commerce alastair gillespie and minister of energy, mines and resources donald macdonald received the chinese delegation separately during its stay here. they extended warm welcome to the chinese visitors and gave brief accounts of energy, mining and trade of canada. they also replied questions raised by the chinese journalists.

r.e. collins, assistant under secretary of state of the ministry of external affairs of canada today gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation at the national arts centre. he said that on behalf of the canadian government and the ministry of external affairs he welcomed the first journalists delegation of china to canada. he stressed that exchanges of visits between journalists of the two countries would deepen the understanding between the two countries and peoples. chu mu-chih, leader of the chinese journalists delegation said in reply that as soon as the delegation set foot on canada, they were accorded with warm welcome everywhere they went. he wished the friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples would further develop.

robert stanfield, leader of the progressive conservative party, met the chinese journalists yesterday and had friendly conversations with them.

yesterday the chinese journalists also visited bell hyphen northern research and a communications research centre established by the ministry of communications.

Delegation of Canadian Agricultural Scientists Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

the delegation of canadian agricultural scientists headed by jack william morrison left peking today to visit hopei, shensi, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

yesterday, hsiao peng, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation. present on the occasion were su ke-man, a leading member of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, and meng chao-yu and jen chih, leading members of organizations concerned. m.d. copithorne, counsellor of the embassy of canada in china, was also present.

in the evening, jack william morrison gave a farewell banquet. su ke-man, meng chao-yu, jen chih, keng hsi-tung and hsu yun-tien, leading members of organizations concerned, attended. also on hand were c.j. small, the canadian ambassador, and m.d. copithorne and r.g. godson, counsellors of the canadian embassy.

the three-member delegation arrived in china for a visit on june 10, at the invitation of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences.

the delegation had visited a people's commune, scientific research units and places of historical interest in peking and kirin province.

Canadian Friendly Personages Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

william w. small, president of the canadian-china society of toronto, canada, and his wife, left here by air today to visit other parts of china before going home.

among those present at the airport to see them off were leading members of organizations concerned li en-chiu and yu chang-ching. canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and his wife were present.

mr. and mrs. william small came to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. since their arrival in china on june 5, they had visited factories, people's communes, schools, hospitals and sites of historical interest in peking

and shihchiachuang. kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and yang chi, vice-president of the host organization, met and feted them on separate occasions.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

the five-member delegation of the women's federation of the socialist party of chile led by senator maria elena carera, president of the federation, left here by air this morning for a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china and the peking municipal revolutionary committee including ou tang-liang and fu yu-fang.

present were d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen and chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and his wife.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited industrial, agricultural and educational units, neighbourhood districts and places of historical interest in peking, linhsien county, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow and shanghai. wherever they went, the chilean friends were accorded a warm reception by local workers, peasants and women.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Congolese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jun. 22, 1973)

chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of congolese foreign minister charles-david ganao and his party who returned here from a friendly visit to china on june 19.

congolese minister of public works, transports and civil aviation louis-sylvain goma and director of the political department of the ministry of foreign affairs alphonse-marie ongagou, who accompanied the foreign minister during the visit, were present.

during the dinner, the chinese ambassador had a friendly talk with the congolese guests.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Professor Diva Laaksonen and His Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

finnish professor of economics diva laaksonen and his wife left peking by air today for a visit to southern part of china before going home.

professor diva laaksonen and his wife arrived in peking on june 15. during their stay in peking, they visited a factory, a people's commune, a department store, a vegetable market and an university, and toured scenic spots and historical sites. li en-chiu, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a dinner in their honour. counsellor of the finnish embassy in peking matti hakkanen and his wife were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

claude contamine, deputy director general of the french office of broadcasting and television (f.o.b.t.) and director of external affairs and cooperation of the f.o.b.t., and roger fauriat, chief of service of delegations in foreign countries of the f.o.b.t., wound up their visit to china, and left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by chin chao, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and jen chi-sheng, hsiao chen-chiang and wang nan-sheng.

charles malo, charge d'affaires a.i., and robert sanson, commercial counsellor, of the french embassy in peking, were present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Performance Tour in Milan

(NCNA-English Milan, Jun. 21, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china left here this morning for a friendly visit to the republic of san marino after concluding its performance tour in milan.

during its six-day stay in milan, the troupe gave four shows to audiences totalling more than 15,000 people at the city's sports stadium. some of the spectators came from other cities with their whole families; some carried streamers bearing the words: "long live the friendship between the italian and chinese people". the graceful performance of the chinese acrobats won rounds and rounds of applause, cheers and shouts of "bravo" during the shows.

vittorino colombo, president of the italy-china economic and cultural exchange association, who made a special trip from rome to milan, saw the premiere on june 17 together with many prominent figures in the italian economic and cultural circles. stormy applause burst out during the intermission when a chinese woman performer sang a milan folk song and italian music were played by the troupe's orchestra.

at the end of the final performance last evening, the chinese acrobats gathered on the stage to wave flowers to bid farewell to the spectators who all stood up and gave a standing ovation. there were repeated curtain calls. many spectators asked the chinese acrobats for autographs; many went backstage to congratulate the troupe on its successful performances. the italy-china economic and cultural exchange association presented souvenirs to the troupe and gave a reception in honour of the chinese performers.

many chinese residents in milan and other italian cities saw the performances and presented the troupe with flower baskets. they wished in their congratulatory letters prosperity to the socialist motherland and a long life to chairman mao. they gave a tea party in honour of the troupe yesterday.

a press conference was held jointly by the italy-china economic and cultural exchange association and the shanghai acrobatic troupe on june 15.

at a get-together with all the service workers of their hotel on the day before their departure, the chinese artists performed acrobatics and played chinese music for the workers.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Nagoya, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 21, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation visited nagoya from june 17 to 20.

on the morning of june 18, the chinese delegation headed by hsu yin-sheng called on governor mikine kuwahara of aichi prefecture, mayor masao motoyama of nagoya and the speaker of the nagoya assembly yajuro ito to convey the best regards of the chinese players to the people of aichi prefecture and nagoya.

friendly matches between chinese and japanese players were held the same evening at the gymnasium of the aichi prefecture.

speaking at the opening ceremony, atsushi goto, vice-president of the japan table tennis association and president of the table tennis association of the aichi

prefecture, expressed his determination to follow the will of his father koji goto to devote himself to the promotion of japan-china friendship.

in reply, hsu yin-sheng praised mr. koji goto for his contributions to the development of the friendship between the peoples of china and japan and the progressive cause of the asian people.

men's and women's team events were held between the players of the two countries. the scores were five to one and three to zero in favour of the chinese men's and women's teams.

on the morning of june 19, all the members of the chinese table tennis delegation, accompanied by kinkazu saionji, masao shimizu and takeshi mori, made a courtesy call to goto's family. they paid silence tribute before the photo of mr. koji goto and expressed their sincere sympathy with mrs. koji goto.

on the evening of june 19, the table tennis association of the aichi prefecture gave a cock-tail party in honour of the chinese table tennis delegation.

the chinese delegation left for mie city yesterday.

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih, Li Chiang, Wang Yao-ting Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met here this afternoon with aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the japan association for the promotion of international trade and leader of the delegation of the association, wataru tajitsu and hisao fukuda, advisers, and kazutsura kawase and teiji hagihara, deputy leaders, of the delegation, and all members of the delegation.

they met on the same occasion with toshinori matsui, leader, and ryoji uenishi, takamaru morita and keitaro nakamura, deputy leaders, of the japanese exhibition group of automatic electronic instruments and equipment and medical apparatus, as well as toshiko fukutomi, liaison official in peking of the kansai chapter of the japan association for the promotion of international trade.

the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were: members of the delegation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade akinobu oishi, shigeru okada, nobuo kaneko, hisashi kurokawa, takayoshi sawamura, fujio suganuma, hiroyasu tani, hirotaka tsuda, jiro matsuda, akashi morita, shuzo yamato, misao yamamoto; deputy secretaries of the delegation yoshio nakata and hiroji hirai; and assistants of the delegation tamotsu yamamoto, asajiro iida, yuji honma, nobuo esaki and hideo yamato.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, chen kang, kung fan-cheng, chin li, chang feng, chou chi, wang hsiao-hsien, lin li-yun and liu hua.

Li Hsien-nien, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japenese Mayors

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

vice-premier li hsien-nien and president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih met here this morning with motoki funahashi, mayor of kyoto, yasushi oshima, mayor of osaka, and tsatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe, and all members of the friendship delegation they are leading. they had a friendly conversation with the japanese guests.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation sakae kishi, takeshi torikai, yoshinobu shimizu, yoshio kondo, yoshiro shibayama, shigetane akao, reizo amemiya, jiro yamamoto, keishi nakagawa, kazuo gunji, sujio nobuhara and woshikiyo hyodo.

on hand was also japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa.

present were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese Guests Welcomed at Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

the china council for the promotion of international trade and the china-japan friendship association jointly sponsored a soiree here today in honour of the delegation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade and the japanese exhibition group of automatic electronic instruments and equipment and medical apparatus.

attending the soiree were:

aiichiro fujiyama, leader of the japanese delegation, wataru tajitsu and hisao fukuda, advisers to the delegation, kazutsura kawase and teiji hagiwara, deputy leaders of the delegation, and members of the delegation;

toshinori matsui, leader of the japanese exhibition group, ryoji uenishi, takamaru morita and keitaro nakamura, deputy leaders of the group, and members of the group;

yuichi hayashi, minister, and hiroshi hashimoto, counsellor, of the japanese embassy in peking; yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and other japanese friends in peking.

present were wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, wu shu-tung, wang kuo-hsien and chiang ming.

at the soiree, the peking acrobatic troupe performed a lion dance, tightwire-walking, traditional chinese magic, jar balancing and other items.

Japanese Mayors Give Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

motoki funahashi, mayor of kyoto, yasushi oshima, mayor of osaka, and tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were liao cheng-chih, president, and chang hsiang-shan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned, including chu tu-nan, chao cheng-hung, wang lei, yu hui-yung, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, chang yu, ching pu-chun and hsing jen-hsien.

mayor of kyoto motoki funahashi and president liao cheng-chih proposed toasts at the banquet. they wished that the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries would constantly grow.

the members of the visiting friendship delegation led by the japanese mayors will leave here for friendly visits to sian, shanghai and tientsin on june 23 and june 24 respectively.

CHINA AND KOREA

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Pyongyang for Wonsan

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 22, 1973)

the visiting shenyang acrobatic troupe of china left here early this morning for a friendly performance tour to wonsan city on the east coast of korea.

the troupe was seen off at the railway station by chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art, and hundreds of korean artists as well as chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea.

li in gi, director of a department of the ministry of culture and art, accompanied the troupe to wonsan.

the shenyang acrobatic troupe has given seven performances in pyongyang since june 15 to audiences totalling more than 14,000.

the "rodong sinmun" and other korean papers carried articles in the past few days saying that the troupe's performances which were warmly welcomed and praised by the korean spectators have helped promote the profound friendship and militant unity between the korean and chinese peoples.

during its stay in pyongyang, the shenyang acrobatic troupe visited mangyongdae, native place of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, the korean revolution museum, the kim il sung university, the korean art museum and the kim jong tae electrical locomotive factory where the chinese guests were warmly welcomed.

CHINA AND MALI

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet Welcoming Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, gave a grand banquet here this evening at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people, warmly welcoming colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of mali, and his party.

prior to the banquet, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and other chinese leaders met and had pictures taken with the malian head of state colonel moussa traore and other distinguished malian guests.

attending the banquet were li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers of the state council, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, and hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

samdech penn nouth, prime minister, thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended.

the national flags of mali and china hung in the banquet hall. the band played music of welcome when the distinguished malian guests entered the hall in the company of chinese leaders.

premier chou en-lai and head of state colonel moussa traore made enthusiastic speeches at the banquet.

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of mali and china. in the course of the banquet, the band played "sabuman dogo", a malian song which praises the malian people for their united struggles against the enemies, and "ferro", a malian song in praise of malian young people working diligently in the farms. chinese songs, including "friendship spreads all over the world", were also played. the hosts and guests time and again toasted the constant development of the friendship between the two peoples of china and mali, and the further strengthening of the great unity of the afro-asian people in the anti-imperialist cause.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo and his wife and diplomatic officials of the malian embassy here were present.

present also were:

ma chun-ku and ou tang-liang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the islamic association of china and other departments and organizations concerned yang chieh, chang wen-pi, ho ying, wang hai-jung, chen mu-hua, chen shu-fu, yu sang, chang pin, tsao lu, huang shu-tse, hsiao peng, yao hsiao-cheng, chang ta-chih, chang yun-lung, wang yi-chih, ma jen-hui, miao hai-ling, chen chun, mao teh-hou, hao liang, ting hsueh-sung, chang chieh, wu chung-chao, hao yu-sheng and ho kung-kai, as well as chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, were present.

Premier Chou En-lai Speaks at Banquet in Honor of Malian Head of State

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

premier chou en-lai today praised the malian government and people who, under the leadership of head of state colonel moussa traore, "have been advancing steadily along the road of defending national independence and state sovereignty and building their country", and have made "positive contributions to the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism."

premier chou en-lai was speaking at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of colonel moussa traore, head of state of mali.

premier chou en-lai pointed out that the 10th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity held recently in addis ababa achieved inspiring success. the declarations and important anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist resolutions adopted at the session "give full expression to the african countries' new spirit of strengthening their solidarity and cooperation, eliminating their differences and waging a common struggle against the enemy. they reflect the strong will of the great african people to fight for the strengthening and consolidation of their political independence and at the same time for winning a larger measure of economic independence and defending their territorial sea rights and marine resources. the documents adopted by the session also give expression to the determination of the african people in regions not

yet independent to win national liberation by further developing the armed struggle with the energetic support and assistance of the independent african states", he stressed that "the spirit of this session is sure to generate a mighty force carrying the african cause of unity against imperialism and of struggle to win and safeguard national independence to a new upsurge."

premier chou en-lai stated: "imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and ultra-ambitious expansionism are not reconciled to their setbacks and defeats in africa. they are resorting to sabotage and trouble-making by all means in an attempt to stage a come-back, or to worm their way in by taking advantage of certain circumstances. therefore, africa's road of independent development will not be smooth. but we are firmly convinced that, whatever difficulties and twists and turns the great african people may encounter on their road of advance, their forward march is not to be stopped by any reactionary force on earth. as long as they strengthen their solidarity, heighten their vigilance and persevere in struggle, the great african people are sure to win eventually the independence and liberation of the whole of africa."

premier chou en-lai said: "china and the african countries are all developing countries, and we all belong to the third world. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the african people in their just struggle to safeguard or win national independence, defend state sovereignty and oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, hegemonism and zionism."

he pointed out that in the long common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the people of china and mali had always sympathized with and supported each other and had forged a profound fraternal friendship.

premier chou en-lai said he was convinced that the visit of colonel moussa traore "will surely make a new contribution to the consolidation and further enhancement of friendship between china and mali."

Malian Head of State Traore Speaks at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of mali, today expressed "the satisfaction of the republic of mali with the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation which she has established with china after winning her independence."

speaking at the banquet given in his honour here this evening by premier chou en-lai, colonel moussa traore said: "the experience of a decade of co-operation, during which our two peoples have got to know, understand and appreciate each other, warrants us to envisage the future of our relations in a larger perspective of development in all fields."

he continued: "in fact, since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in october 1960 -- one month after our country achieved independence -- and the signing of the sino-malian treaty of friendship in november 1964, mali and china have been bound with solid ties, which have been reinforced with the passage of time to the mutual advantage of our two peoples.

"thus the happy multiform cooperation between our two countries is a reflection of the great friendship and the ever-growing solidarity between our two peoples."

colonel moussa traore stated: "like china, mali relies on her own efforts and means because she is convinced, like china, that nobody can help us better than we ourselves.

"however, mali does not reject external aid, which she considers as an auxiliary means. this cooperation without exclusion is based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit because mali, being proud of her past and confident of the future, will not compromise her independence, liberty and dignity."

he said: "on the international plane, the views of our two countries coincide on most of major international problems.

"indeed, our two countries have always stood side by side in the anti-imperialist camp, on the side of the oppressed peoples, whether on the problems of decolonialization, the struggle against apartheid, the situation in the middle east, the support of the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos or international economic relations."

the malian head of state said he was convinced that his current visit to china "will contribute to further strengthening the ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples and our two governments."

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet given here this evening in honour of colonel moussa traore, head of state of mali:

your excellency respected colonel moussa traore,
head of state of mali,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the
royal government of national union of cambodia,

distinguished guests from mali,

friends and comrades,

his excellency colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, has come to china on an official visit at the invitation of the chinese government. we sincerely thank his excellency, the respected head of state, for bringing with him the profound sentiments of friendship of the fraternal malian people for the chinese people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express warm welcome to his excellency colonel moussa traore and all the other distinguished guests from mali.

mali is a country in west africa with a long history. the industrious and talented malian people contributed significantly to the creation of the ancient civilization of west africa. in modern times, the courageous malian people waged long and dauntless struggles and ultimately shattered the yoke of colonialism and won national independence in 1960. in recent years, the malian government and people, under the leadership of head of state colonel moussa traore, have been advancing steadily along the road of defending national independence and state sovereignty and building their country.

we are glad to see that in your just cause of developing the national economy and culture, you have attached importance to the development of agriculture, paid attention to the building of small and medium-sized enterprises, taken vigorous steps to train national cadres and advocated the promotion of national culture. through these measures you have scored gratifying achievements.

in international affairs, the government of mali pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and barbarous racial discrimination and supports the national liberation movements in africa. it adheres to the o.a.u. charter

and upholds the solidarity and cooperation of african states. it is opposed to power politics and stands for equality among all countries, big and small, and right of all countries to protect their own economic interests. it supports the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against zionism as well as the just struggles of the indochinese peoples. the government of mali has made positive contributions to the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism.

friends and comrades,

profound changes have taken place in the african situation. the independent african states and their peoples are uniting ever more closely with those african regions and peoples that have not yet won independence, converging to form a great and irresistible torrential tide and waging a resolute and unremitting struggle for the independence and liberation of the whole of africa against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and hegemonism.

the 10th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity held recently in addis ababa achieved inspiring success. it summed up the fighting course traversed by africa in the past decade and formulated the programme of action for the next decade. it adopted the solemn declaration on general policy, the african declaration on co-operation, development and economic independence, the o.a.u. declaration on the issues of the law of the sea as well as a series of important anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist resolutions. these declarations and resolutions give full expression to the african countries' new spirit of strengthening their solidarity and cooperation, eliminating their differences and waging a common struggle against the enemy. they reflect the strong will of the great african people to fight for the strengthening and consolidation of their political independence and at the same time for winning a larger measure of economic independence and defending their territorial sea rights and marine resources. the documents adopted by the session also give expression to the determination of the african people in regions not yet independent to win national liberation by further developing the armed struggle with the energetic support and assistance of the independent african states. the spirit of this session is sure to generate a mighty force carrying the african cause of unity against imperialism and of struggle to win and safeguard national independence to a new upsurge.

however, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and ambitious expansionism are not reconciled to their setbacks and defeats in africa. they are resorting to sabotage and trouble-making by all means in an attempt to stage a come-back, or to worm their way in by taking advantage of certain circumstances. therefore,

africa's road of independent development will not be smooth. but we are firmly convinced that, whatever difficulties and twists and turns the great african people may encounter on their road of advance, their forward march is not to be stopped by any reactionary force on earth. as long as they strengthen their solidarity, heighten their vigilance and persevere in struggle, the great african people are sure to win eventually the independence and liberation of the whole of africa.

the great african people are close comrades-in-arms of the chinese people. china and the african countries are all developing countries, and we all belong to the third world. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the african people in their just struggle to safeguard or win national independence, defend state sovereignty and oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, hegemonism and zionism.

distinguished guests from mali exclamation in the long common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the people of china and mali have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound fraternal friendship. since the establishment of diplomatic relations, our two countries have carried on fruitful cooperation with satisfactory results in the political, economic, cultural and other fields under the guidance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. this development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries not only is in the fundamental interests of the chinese and malian peoples, but also accords with the afro-asian people's common desire for unity against imperialism.

the fact that his excellency colonel moussa traore, head of state of mali, has come to visit our country from afar is a great encouragement and support to the chinese people. we are convinced that his excellency's visit will surely make a new contribution to the consolidation and further enhancement of friendship between china and mali.

i wish his excellency complete success in his visit.

now i propose a toast

to the victories of the african people's struggle for national liberation,

to the victories of the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism,

to the prosperity of the republic of mali and the well-being of her people,

to the continuous development of the friendship between the chinese and malian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the health of his excellency colonel moussa traore, head of state of mali,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from mali,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Speech of Malian Head of State Moussa Traore

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech by colonel moussa traore, malian head of state and president of the government, at the welcoming banquet given by premier chou en-lai this evening:

respected premier chou en-lai,

respected prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

dear friends and comrades,

i wish first of all, mr. premier, to thank you for the friendly words which you have just spoken and which, through myself, are addressed to my country, the republic of mali.

i wish also and above all to fulfil a most agreeable duty, that of transmitting to the great chinese people, to their party, the chinese communist party, to their government and to their prestigeous leader chairman mao tsetung the message of friendship and constant solidarity of the malian people, the military committee of national liberation and the government.

mr. premier,

it is an immense pleasure and a great honour for me and the members of the delegation who accompany me to pay an official visit to the people's republic of china -- this vast and beautiful country to which humanity owes a great deal in the fields of thought and science.

please also allow me to express to you and, through you, to the friendly chinese people our gratitude for your kind invitation which gives me the honour of being your

guest today as well as for the warm welcome and special attention accorded us since our arrival in your country.

these manifestations of friendship and concern for us forcefully testify to the excellence of the fruitful ties between our two peoples.

the people of the republic of mali, who take pride in their past and are firmly determined to work tirelessly for the rehabilitation and affirmation of the african personality, have a great admiration for the chinese people.

indeed, more than a big country, more than a great people, the people's republic of china represents for us a symbol, the symbol of a nation cherishing her past in a revolutionary sense and working with determination to forge a bright future in peace and dignity and by relying on her own efforts.

mr. premier,

the victory won heroically by the chinese people over the forces of the imperialist coalition constitutes one of the most important events in the history of the liberation movement of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america.

likewise, the impressive successes achieved daily by the working people and research personnel of the people's republic of china in the fields of science and technology has effected a fundamental change in the international balance of forces in favour of peace and justice. therefore, these successes constitute a source of encouragement, assurance and hope for the peoples of the third world.

who can understand better than china the aspirations of the developing countries? in fact, the past of the people's republic of china and the motives of her struggles have naturally created between her and the developing countries a current of understanding conducive to the development of cooperation and solidarity.

the effective aid given by china to the peoples of asia, africa and latin america in their struggle for independence, the respect for their sovereignty or their territorial integrity stems from this clear understanding of the aspirations of the developing countries.

it stems likewise, and very happily, from the chinese communist party's dynamic sense of responsibility towards international solidarity.

mr. premier,

it is with pleasure that i take this occasion to express the satisfaction of the republic of mali with the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation which she has established with china after winning her independence.

the experience of a decade of co-operation, during which our two peoples have got to know, understand and appreciate each other, warrants us to envisage the future of our relations in a larger perspective of development in all fields.

in fact, since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in october 1960 -- one month after our country achieved independence -- and the signing of the sino-malian treaty of friendship in novemoer 1964, mali and china have been bound with solid ties, which have been reinforced with the passage of time to the mutual advantage of our two peoples.

thus the happy multiform cooperation between our two countries is a reflection of the great friendship and the ever-growing solidarity between our two peoples.

in the name of the malian people, i wish to convey through you our thanks to the chinese people for this cooperation which is suited to our convenience and is assuredly always effective.

i am glad to point out in particular china's participation in the execution of the three-year development plan which we worked out within the framework of our policy of economic and financial rehabilitation.

like china, mali relies on her own efforts and means because she is convinced, like china, that nobody can help us better than we ourselves.

however, mali does not reject external aid, which she considers as an auxiliary means. this cooperation without exclusion is based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit because mali, being proud of her past and confident of the future, will not compromise her independence, liberty and dignity.

your excellency mr. premier, your great country understands this policy; and the aid and assistance made available by your country to developing countries are also generous and disinterested.

mr. premier,

there is no dispute of any nature between our two countries.

moreover, the situation cannot be otherwise because our friendship and cooperation are based on our common, sincere adherence to the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

on the international plane, the views of our two countries coincide on most of major international problems.

indeed, our two countries have always stood side by side in the anti-imperialist camp, on the side of the

oppressed peoples, whether on the problems of decolonialization, the struggle against apartheid, the situation in the middle east, the support of the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos or international economic relations.

in this regard, mali considers the restoration to the people's republic of china of her rights as a founding member of the united nations as a victory for the forces of peace and justice.

i am convinced, mr. premier, that because of the identity of our objectives on the national and international planes, my visit will contribute to further strengthening the ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples and our two governments. this is our most ardent wish.

dear friends and comrades,

i propose a toast:

to the prosperity of the people's republic of china and the happiness of her people exclamation

to the health of chairman mao tsetung exclamation

to the health of your excellency, mr. premier exclamation

to the health of the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia exclamation

to the reinforcement of the solidarity of the afro-asian peoples in their just struggle against imperialism exclamation

to the health of the ambassadors, charges d'affaires and their wives exclamation

to the health of all the friends present here exclamation

Chairman Mao Meets Malian Head of State and President of Government Colonel Moussa Traore

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, this evening met with colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali.

when they met, chairman mao clasped hands with malian head of state colonel moussa traore and expressed warm welcome to him and the other distinguished malian guests who have come from afar.

the meeting took place in chairman mao's study at chungnanhai. the host and guest had a cordial and friendly conversation.

malian head of state colonel moussa traore said that he felt very happy today to have an opportunity to meet chairman mao. on behalf of the malian people and government, he extended the best, warm, fraternal and friendly wishes to chairman mao and the chinese people, and wished chairman mao good health and a long life.

chairman mao said, we all belong to the third world, we are developing countries. may your country develop, your people enjoy happiness, and the whole africa unite and overthrow imperialism. he thanked colonel moussa traore for his wishes, and sent his regards to the people of the whole of africa.

present at the meeting were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and staff members chi tsung-hua, lo hsu and tang wen-sheng.

Premier Chou En-lai and Malian Head of State Col. Moussa Traore Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, continued talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere this afternoon.

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore Meets African Diplomatic Envoys to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, met with diplomatic envoys of african countries to china at lunch time here today.

present at the meeting were diplomatic envoys and officials to china of the sudan, algeria, burundi, cameroon, chad,

the congo, egypt, ethiopia, ghana, guinea, mauritania, morocco, nigeria, rwanda, sierra leone, somalia, tanzania, uganda, zaire and zambia.

present at the meeting on the malian side were captain filifing sissoko, major charles samba cissoko, captain tiecoro bakayoko, sori coulibaly, sidi coulibaly, assane guindo and aguibou seydou tall.

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore Tours Great Wall

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, and other distinguished malian guests this morning went to patating to visit the great wall, a great chinese ancient architecture in the company of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-foreign minister ho ying.

the distinguished malian guests climbed to a watchtower atop the wall in high spirit and enjoyed the scenery. the malian head of state heard in detail the history of the great wall as he ascended the height.

accompanying the distinguished malian guests were chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali.

Exhibition on Chinese Photographic Works Opens in Malian Capital

(NCNA-English Bamako, Jun. 22, 1973)

an exhibition on photographic works of the people's republic of china jointly sponsored by the malian ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation and the chinese embassy was ceremoniously opened at the national institute of arts here yesterday evening.

the opening ceremony was presided over by malian acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and minister of information youssouf traore and charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy feng yueh.

present on the occasion were malian minister of commerce assim diawara, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation mamadou boubacar kante and personages of various circles in the malian capital.

diplomatic envoys from a number of countries were also present.

speaking at the ceremony, minister youssouf traore and charge d'affaires ad interim feng yueh wished the friendly cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples a steady development.

after the ceremony, "china today" and another chinese colour documentary film on sports were shown to the warm welcome of the visitors.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritian Minister Gives Dinner to Mark Successful Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

the mauritian minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration and mayor of port louis, charles gaetan duval, gave a dinner tuesday to mark his successful friendly visit to china, according to a report from port louis.

mauritian premier seewoosagur ramgoolam and his wife were present.

chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse and other chinese diplomats were also present.

present also were all members of the party accompanying the minister on his china visit and mauritian ambassador to china ameen kasenally.

minister duval expressed once again his thanks to the chinese government for the warm reception accorded to him during his tour in china.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. toasts were drunk to the further strengthening and development of relations between mauritius and china.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Continental Meeting on Science Opens in Mexico City

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 21, 1973)

the continental meeting on science and man opened here yesterday.

mexican president echeverria, honorary president of the meeting, delivered an opening speech.

the meeting is organized by the mexican national council of science and technology and the american association for the advancement of science. it was attended by 5,000 scientific workers from mexico, the u.s. and other american countries, and many countries in other parts of the world.

the meeting was held to discuss various scientific and technological problems of the american continent. the discussions cover the sea and its resources, ecology and the deterioration of the atmosphere, and exploration of deserts and arid zones.

a chinese scientific group led by liu jui-yu attended the meeting.

chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and diplomatic envoys of other countries to mexico were also present at the opening meeting.

CHINA AND POLAND

Peking Forum to Mark Quincentenary of Polish Astronomer Copernicus' Birth

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

the academy of sciences of china and the chinese astronomical society held a forum here today to mark the quincentenary of the birth of the polish astronomer nicolaus copernicus.

the forum was presided over by yüeh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences.

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences addressed the forum. he said: "with high respects for copernicus, the chinese scientific workers celebrate his outstanding contributions to science." "today, we commemorate copernicus and review the history of the

struggle for the truth of science waged by copernicus and his followers. this is of great significance to propagate science and materialism and to oppose superstition and idealism," he pointed out. wu yu-hsun extended greetings to the polish people who brought forth such a great scientist as copernicus, and wished that the friendship between the chinese and polish peoples would constantly grow.

chang yu-che, president of the chinese astronomical society, hsi tse-tsung, a scientific worker from the laboratory of the history of national sciences in china, tai wen-sai, professor of nanking university, and li chi-pin, a scientific worker from the peking planetarium, made speeches respectively entitled "the great revolution in astronomy", "the heliocentric system in china", "copernicus' method of knowing and his revolutionary spirit" and "copernicus and modern astronomy".

speaking at the forum, polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak thanked the chinese scientific workers for commemorating copernicus, and expressed his belief that the activity would surely further promote the friendship between the polish and chinese peoples.

present at the forum were leading members of organizations concerned and chinese scientific workers, including yu wen, yu hung-liang, liu kuang-ya, cheng mao-lan, shih ju-wei, ku kung-hsu, wu tsao-wen, tien fang-tseng, chiang pei-ao and liu tsai-pin.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Military Delegation Visits North China Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

the romanian military delegation led by colonel general ion gheorghe, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of general staff, this morning visited the hsihsiaying production brigade in tsunhua county in north china's hopei province, in the company of comrade peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army. the delegation was warmly welcomed by wang kuo-fan, national labour hero and chairman of the tsunhua county revolutionary committee, wang tso-min, leading member of the brigade, as well as the militiamen and commune members.

comrade wang tso-min gave the romanian comrades-in-arms an account of the brigade's production and militia building. the romanian comrades visited the exhibition hall

where they were told how the brigade people waged revolutionary struggles before liberation and are building the new socialist village after liberation. they also visited brigade-run factories. the romanian comrades then watched a military exhibition given by militiamen and little red soldiers. at the end of the exhibition, ion gheorghe and other romanian comrades warmly shook hands with the performers and had pictures taken with them. comrade gheorghe encouraged them, saying: "the people of old generation have made their contributions to the victory of the revolution, and you young people should make still greater contributions to defending the fruits of the revolution and to building socialism."

the romanian military delegation, accompanied by comrade peng shao-hui, left peking by special plane for a visit to anshan, northeast china. col. ioan dubesteanu, military attache of the romanian embassy in peking, accompanied the delegation to anshan.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Trade Delegation from Rwanda Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

a trade delegation from the republic of rwanda led by niyonzima maximilien, national deputy and president of the council of the administration of the trafipro cooperative, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by tsai hsin-teh, general manager of the china national light industrial products import and export corporation, and leading members of departments under the ministry of foreign trade hsueh na and ho pao-chung.

also present at the airport were kabanza innocent, rwanda ambassador to china, k.n. kasongo, charge d'affaires a.i. of the zairese embassy in peking, and diplomatic officials of the tanzanian and rwanda embassies in peking.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Ambassador to Sudan Fetes Cambodian Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jun. 21, 1973)

chinese ambassador to the sudan yang shou-cheng gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his party now on a visit to the country.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

sudanese friends attending the dinner included mubarak sinada, member of the political bureau of the sudanese socialist union and minister of construction and public works, ahmed abdul halim, member of the political bureau and secretary of the sudanese socialist union, mustafa osman, deputy minister of transport and communications, fadul obeid, under-secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs.

diplomatic envoys from some friendly countries here were also present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Clarte Delegation from Sweden Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

ou tang-liang, a leading member of a section of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet in honour of the clarte delegation from sweden this evening. the leader of the delegation is peter emshemer, and deputy leaders are lennart helmbold and mats persson.

present at the banquet were li hsiao-pai, chia hsueh-chien, chang hsueh-chun, su tzu-nan and shih chung-pen as well as youth representatives of peking.

the clarte delegation arrived here by train this morning.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Swiss Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with willy spuhler, former head of the political department of switzerland, and his wife.

swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and his wife were present on the occasion.

also present were ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members of organizations concerned.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking After Visiting Zambia and Tanzania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

the chinese government delegation led by kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, returned to peking by air today after attending the ceremony for handing over two chinese aided projects, the lusaka-kaoma highway and a radio transmitting station, and paying friendly visits to zambia and tanzania.

the delegation was met at the airport by yang chieh, minister of communications, fu hao, vice-foreign minister, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including ma yao-chi, chu chun-ho, peng min, yu mei, hsueh kung-chao, lu ke-chin, chang peng-shou, chu wei-ying, li kuang and li hsin.

present at the airport were j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, paschal z. rwiza, charge d'affaires a.i. of the tanzanian embassy in peking, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies here.

Chinese Counsellor Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Volleyball Team to Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jun. 21, 1973)

chang chun-hua, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception yesterday evening on the visit of the kwangtung men's volleyball team of china to tanzania.

present at the reception were tanzanian commissioner for culture s.d. sembuche and assistant commissioner for culture jutta of the ministry of national education, secretary-general of the tanzanian national sports council s.s. dossi, chairman of the tanzania volleyball association n.s. rutageruka and tanzanian volleyball players.

during its stay in dar es salaam, the chinese team visited a museum and a section of the tanzania-zambia railway in tanzania.

the chinese team has also paid a two-day friendly visit to tabora and moshi regions in central and northern tanzania. during the visit, it was accorded warm hospitality and welcome. it had four friendly matches with teams of the two regions and returned here on june 16.

CHINA AND US

Delegation of American Women for International Understanding Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

a delegation of american women for international understanding wound up its friendly visit to china, and left here by plane for kwangchow yesterday before going home. leader of the delegation was carolyn camp, and deputy leaders esther peterson and alison lainer.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations, including kung hsiao, hsi chen-huan and chu kun.

after it arrived in china on june 2, the delegation visited rural people's communes, schools, a factory, hospitals, a children's palace, nurseries, and an art and handicrafts exhibition, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest in kwangchow, shanghai, soochow, tsinan and peking. it had cordial, friendly talks with chinese people from various walks of life.

US Guest Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

koji ariyoshi, president of the hawaii-china friendship association, left here for home by plane yesterday. he was here on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

during his stay in peking he was a guest at a dinner given by li en-chiu, a leading member of the host organization.

Chinese Insect Hormone Visiting Group Leaves Peking for United States

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

a six-member insect hormone visiting group led by professor chen teh-ming of the institute of zoology of the chinese academy of sciences left here by air this afternoon for the united states.

it was seen off at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences and vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association, yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of departments concerned and scientific workers chao chiu-chih, hao tung-sheng, chen shih-jang and pan chun.

present was anderson, official of the liaison office of the united states in china.

American Swimming and Diving Team Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 22, 1973)

the american swimming and diving team led by jim gaughran left here for home by train this morning at the end of a friendly visit to china.

among those seeing the team off at the railway station were chen yuan-kao, leading member of the kwangtung provincial branch of the chinese water sports association, and wang wen-tuan, secretary-general of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation, as well as local swimmers, divers and coaches.

since its arrival in china on june 2, the 17-member team has toured kwangchow, changsha, shanghai and peking where its members gave swimming and diving exhibitions. they came to kwangchow from peking yesterday evening.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach Stops Over at Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1973)

nguyen co thach, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam, and his party left here for home by air this morning. the vietnamese comrades arrived here yesterday from paris on their way home.

among those seeing them off at the airport were lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

on hand were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

Fan Tzu-yu, Kao Hsiu Meet and Fete DRVN Commercial Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1973)

fan tzu-yu and kao hsiu, minister and vice-minister of commerce, this evening met and gave a banquet in honour of a nine-member commercial study group of the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang quoc thinh, minister of commerce. the meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen and embassy officials; and wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of chinese departments concerned.

the vietnamese study group arrived here by train this afternoon at the invitation of the chinese ministry of commerce. it was welcomed at the railway station by comrades fan tzu-yu, kao hsiu and wang lei. on hand were d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen and embassy officials.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Ambassador to Federal Republic of Germany Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jun. 20, 1973)

wang yu-tien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the federal republic of germany, presented his credentials to f.r.g. president gustav heinemann here today.

present on the occasion on the f.r.g. side were karl moersch, parliamentary secretary of state of the foreign ministry; dr. fritz caspari, deputy head of the federal presidential office; horst schmidt-dornedden, chief of protocol of the federal presidential office; and max graf von podewils, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry.

present also were other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

after the presentation ceremony, president gustav heinemann and ambassador wang yu-tien had a friendly conversation.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on june 18.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Ambassador to YAR Gives Reception on Closing of Chinese Economic-Trade Exhibition

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jun. 21, 1973)

chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic chang tsan-ming gave a reception on the closing of the chinese economic and trade exhibition here yesterday evening. the exhibition lasted from june 4 to 17.

among the nearly 150 guests present were president of the y.a.r. consultative assembly abdulla ben hussein al ahmar, advisor to the republican council abdel salam sabrah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs hassan maky, minister of economy abdulla abdu majid al asnaj, minister of communications abdel latif daifallah, minister of agriculture abdul jabar al mujahid, minister of endowments ali abdullah al amry, and others. director of the chinese exhibition chen tung and staff of the exhibition

as well as a number of diplomatic envoys accredited to the y.a.r. were also present.

in his speech at the reception, yemeni vice-premier maky said that the exhibition was a historical event in the relations between yemen and china. he added, "all of us have seen the achievements the chinese people have made." the yemeni people could draw a useful lesson from them, he said. "the yemeni people can make unremitting efforts, be self-reliant, and contribute, with the assistance offered them by their friends, to the improvement of the livelihood of their own nation and the arab nation as a whole," he said.

the chinese ambassador in his speech thanked the yemeni government and friends of all circles for their full support and cooperation in the preparation and running of the exhibition. "the exhibition has witnessed the deepening and development of the profound friendship between the chinese and yemeni people," he added.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

China's Economic, Trade Exhibition Opens in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jun. 21, 1973)

an economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened here today.

present at the opening ceremony were rudi kolak, president of the yugoslav federal chamber of economy, milenko bojanic, president of the executive council of serbia, muhamed hadzic, member of the federal executive council and federal secretary for foreign trade, and others.

wang chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and diplomatic envoys of many countries to yugoslavia were also present.

the national flags of china and yugoslavia fluttered in front of the entrance of the exhibition. some 3,000 people including representatives of economic circles in various parts of yugoslavia and belgrade residents were the first group of visitors.

li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and leader of the delegation of the chinese economic and trade exhibition, and muhamed hadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade, spoke at the ceremony.

in his speech, li yung-ting expressed the hope that the exhibition will promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of china and yugoslavia and the development of trade relations between the two countries.

greeting the holding of the chinese economic and trade exhibition on behalf of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, muhamed hadzic said that the exhibition represents a new step forward in expanding the economic cooperation between the two countries and will give people in yugoslav economic circles and yugoslav citizens an opportunity to know more personally china's economic achievements and the creative ability of the chinese people. he hoped that sino-yugoslav trade will grow further and that the exhibition will be a full success.

president rudi kolak cut the ribbon amid warm applause. in the company of wang chin and li yung-ting, the yugoslav guests went around the exhibition.

then wang chin and li yung-ting gave a reception, which was attended by yugoslav government officials and people of economic circles as well as foreign diplomatic envoys. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

with an acreage of 2,500 square metres, the chinese economic and trade exhibition has over 2,500 exhibits, which are mostly products of agriculture, of light and heavy industries and handicraft articles. photographs reflecting sino-yugoslav friendship are also on display.

muhamed hadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and borisav jovic, director general of the federal social planning institute, separately received li yung-ting and had friendly conversations on june 18 and 20.

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* NATIONAL *
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RELATIONS BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Lay Hold of the Key to Agricultural Development and Give Play to the Leading Role of Industry

- An investigation into the organization of local industries by the CCP Shihchiachuang District Committee to support agriculture through sinking wells and fighting drought

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 24, 1973)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

For industry to support agriculture, only by helping solve the main problems in the development of agricultural production can full play be given to the leading role of industry in the national economy. What constitutes the key? This calls for penetrating investigation and study, a serious summing-up of experiences and measures geared to regional and seasonal factors.

Through investigation and study and summing up experiences, the industrial departments of Shihchiachuang Administrative District in Hopei realize that sinking wells to fight the drought holds the key to the development of agricultural production in this area. By concentrating strength in support of agriculture to solve the question of sinking wells to fight the drought, they have scored results in bringing about higher agricultural production. Their experience is full of persuasive power.

*

Last year, although Shihchiachuang Administrative District experienced the most serious drought in 50 years, it still brought in an unprecedented bumper harvest in agricultural production. The 6,000,000 or more mow of grain crops in the whole district registered an average yield of 583 catties per mow, and both the unit-area yield and aggregate yield surpassed the highest level in history. Since the advent of spring of this year, this area had seen little precipitation, and there were serious signs of a drought, but the over 4,600,000 mow of wheat in the whole area again brought in a bumper harvest. At present, the broad masses are jubilantly threshing and sunning wheat and sending grain to the granary.

That this area has scored these outstanding achievements is inseparable from the industrial departments' concentration of forces for supporting agriculture in solving the question of sinking wells for fighting the drought.

Solve the Question of Direction of Main Attack in Supporting Agriculture

To push forward agriculture, what should industry do? In 1971 when this question was taken up by the industrial departments of Shihchiachuang District, arguments arose. Some people advocated concentration of forces for supporting agriculture through sinking wells to resist drought. The reason was that to keep farmland irrigated, about 3,500 million tons of water had to be pumped from underground in the whole area, but the irrigation facilities presently available could only pump 2,000 million or more tons of water from underground per annum, and in a year of drought, the water shortage would become more acute. Some other people took issue with this view, and they advocated that greater effort should be made in the production of cultivation, harvesting, threshing, fodder-crushing and other agricultural machines so as to release more agricultural labor power for the practice of scientific farming. The reason was that since the irrigated acreage of Shihchiachuang had already accounted for over 80 percent of the total arable land and the per-mow grain yield had reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production" and surpassed the "Yellow River," the drought-resistance question had already been solved.

Which of the two views was more compatible with actual conditions? The district Party committee organized the relevant industrial departments to go deep into the countryside to make investigations and studies with this problem in mind. In July and August that year, the autumn crops were at the crucial stage of drawing ears and flowering. It happened that the drought was quite serious and there had been no drenching rain in over 70 days. This was a test, and the problems in water conservation came to light: First, the bulk of the water courses in the whole area had dried up, and more than ten of the twenty trunk canals were without water, thereby turning over 1,000,000 mow of ditch-irrigated fields into almost dry land. Second, the 47,000 or more pump-wells in the whole area were not rationally distributed, and each well was shared by over 50 mow of land in some communes and brigades but by 400 or 500 mow in other communes and brigades. Third, 80 percent of the pump-wells were sunk to the shallow layer between 30 and 40 meters deep. In times of drought, the water level dropped, and as there was no water in these wells, the fields

could not be irrigated. At that time, over half of the pump-wells in the whole area could draw only 80 percent of the water, and close to 10,000 pump-wells had dried up.

The Machuang commune of Kaoch'eng hsien, a well-irrigated area, was a commune that switched to power irrigation at an earlier date in the district. This commune had over 20,000 mow of arable land and 140 or more pump-wells. At the time, water could not be pumped from over 40 wells, and even though there was water in some pump-wells, the electric motors did not work due to the inadequate power supply, the water at the bottom could not be pumped to the surface. It looked that over 10,000 mow of autumn crops would wilt and turn yellow. However, the Changchiachuang commune with similar conditions was green with vegetation everywhere. This commune had over 280 pump-wells, most of which were fitted with diesel engines and electric motors. When power was available, the electric motors were set to work and when there was no power, diesel engines were put into operation. More than 30,000 mow of cultivated land could thus be irrigated day and night.

The vivid facts that Shihchiachuang was historically hit by drought in nine out of ten years and that as things stand today, "the crops remain green when there are both wells and engines to operate them, but would turn yellow when there are no engines to operate the wells" enabled everyone to solve the bone of contention and unify understanding. It was realized that in order to give impetus to the development of agricultural production, it was necessary first to foster the idea of long resistance against the drought, and persist in grasping both surface water and underground water, but mainly in tapping underground water. Second, it was imperative to persist in fitting wells with a complete set of equipment and in laying hold of both diesel engines and electric motors, mainly in building diesel engines. This held the key to the current development of agricultural production as well as to the support of agriculture by industry. The industrial front was thus resolved to make maximum effort in concentrating manpower and material resources for helping agriculture solve this crucial problem of sinking wells to resist the drought.

Solve the Question of Rational Distribution of Pump-Wells

In the past, there also was discord on the question of distribution of pump-wells. Some favored the closer distribution of small, shallow wells, but some favored the distribution of big, deep wells wider apart. To find the correct answer, the district Party committee likewise organized everyone to go to Kaoch'eng hsien to dissect things the way they dissected sparrows.

The Peihsi brigade of the Tatung commune offered a typical example in the close distribution of small, shallow wells. The whole brigade had on the average a well to every 70 or more mow of land and each well was sunk to a shallow level. Due to reduced precipitation and the increased amount of water pumped out, by 1971, forty-two pump-wells had dried up and 14 fallen short of their full pumping capacity. The rotary irrigation cycle was extended from 5 or 6 days in the past to over 20 days. That year, with the help of the

Hydrological and Geological Department, the Peihsi brigade made overall planning for the redistribution of wells. On the basis of full utilization of the existing shallow wells, two deep wells and 13 medium-level wells were newly sunk and 19 shallow wells were renovated, thus basically realizing the interlocked distribution of deep, middle-level and shallow wells for drawing water from different levels. As a result, the wells were reduced in number but made deeper, and were spaced wider apart. Irrigation efficiency was raised considerably and the rotary irrigation cycle shortened to seven days. Regular growth of autumn crops was assured, and a bumper harvest was brought in.

The Ian brigade of the Nanying commune offered a typical example in the distribution of big, deep wells wider apart. The whole brigade had 20 deep wells, a well to every 280 mow of arable land on the average. The wells were spaced at between 300 and 400 apart. With a change in the farming system and the expansion of the intercropping area, the volume of water required by agricultural crops almost doubled. But because there were fewer wells, coupled with the fact that power supply was inadequate and the rotary irrigation cycle was long, in the event of a drought, grain and cotton would fight for water, and production was seriously affected.

After an investigation, the district Party committee organized the hydrological and geological department to conduct a general survey of the underground water sources in the 18 hsien and municipalities of the whole district. It was found that there was something in common in the conditions of the Peihsi brigade and the Ian brigade, and that the two ideas--one close distribution of shallow wells and the other for distribution of big, deep wells wider apart--were both one-sided. The Party committee mapped out afresh a plan for the distribution of interlocking deep, middle-level and shallow wells, for drawing water from different levels, and for rational tapping of underground water sources. The industrial front and the vast rural area were aroused to launch a mass movement for altering the old wells and sinking new wells. From 1957 to 1970, the whole district sank an average of 3,000 or more pump-wells each year. Last year alone, over 13,000 wells were sunk. Over 6,200 old pump-wells were also repaired, and the quality of pump-wells was raised, thus improving the distribution of pump-wells making more rational use of underground water.

Solve the Question of Fitting Pump-Wells With a Complete Set of Power Equipment

With a large increase in the number of pump-wells in the whole district, the industrial departments were required to supply a large number of complete sets of power equipment. How was this problem to be solved? Should the solution be one of all-round flowering with various hsien bent on their own pursuits, or one of overall planning for fighting a battle of annihilation with concentrated strength?

An actual fact provided some revelation to the district Party committee. Kaoch'eng hsien had mobilized the industrial forces of the whole hsien, invested the sum of over ¥200,000 and spent over four months' time to build 136 diesel

engines, but this proved to be wasteful because with the quality falling short of the requirements, the engines were useless.

Since even Kaoch'eng which has a definite industrial base experienced difficulty in producing diesel machines on its own, it would be more difficult for other hsien not so favorably placed as Kaoch'eng to build such engines independently. A 12 h.p. diesel engine has more than 370 parts of different sizes. "Though small in size, a sparrow is complete with its viscera." Building a diesel engine calls for various kinds of precision processing equipment. Some hsien have gear-planters, gear-cutters and other equipment for producing gears but have no crank shaft grinder for the processing of crank shafts. Some hsien have equipment for producing crank shafts and connecting rods but have no boring machine for processing cylinders. If everyone minds his own business, forces are bound to be diffused. None can get anywhere. Only through overall planning and sharing work on a cooperative basis can diesel engines be turned out.

Under the unified leadership of the district Party committee, the relevant departments classified the farm machine plants of the whole district on the basis of the conditions of their equipment, what they were technically strong in and their production capacity, and in accordance with the principle of overall planning and taking all factors into consideration, organized 26 relatively well-equipped farm machine plants to take up the task of building diesel engines for pump-wells throughout the district. Through division of work and responsibility everyone tried his very best, and without setting up any new plant or taking on additional workers but with the sum of almost 900,000 yuan invested, the whole district was capable of building 10,000 units of diesel engines per annum, equivalent to 150 percent higher than 1971. The cost of every diesel engine dropped from ¥700 or more in 1971 to ¥500 or more. In the whole of last year, over 8,000 pump-wells in the whole district were fitted with complete sets of equipment, equivalent to the sum total so equipped in ten years from 1961 to 1971. Since the beginning of this year, output of diesel engines in the whole district has again shown an increase compared with the corresponding period last year, and the monthly output amounts to 1,500 units.

Solve the Question of Maintenance and Overhaul of Diesel Engines

With the old contradictions resolved, new ones appeared. Following the increase in the number of complete sets of power-driven machines, overhaul and maintenance became a major problem. In some communes and brigades, over 40 percent of the diesel engines had to be taken out of service for overhaul and maintenance. The commune members said, "Without machines, we yearn for them, but once machines are available, we have to worry about overhaul and maintenance." Some cadres of the farm machine plants developed the erroneous idea of taking seriously the prime machines and machine building but treating lightly the fittings and overhaul.

Laying hold of this concrete instance, the district Party committee gave the broad masses of workers a course of education in line and raised their

awareness of the need to pay attention not only to prime machines and machine building but also to the fittings and maintenance and overhaul.

To solve this contradiction, three important measures were adopted: (1) Simultaneously with making arrangements for the production of diesel prime movers, the production of fittings was also arranged. The whole district designated 17 farm machine plants and repair shops to take up the task of overhauling and assembling diesel engines. Last year, the supply of fittings in the whole district increased by 45 percent compared with 1971, and the need was basically satisfied. Second, last year, the whole district brought out 624 units of lathes, milling machines and other equipment to strengthen the capacity of the repair networks at the district, hsien and commune levels, and it was basically possible to carry out major repairs within the hsien, medium-scale repairs within the commune and minor repairs within the production. Third, last year, the industrial departments of this district helped the communes and brigades to train over 42,000 diesel engine operators and solve the problem of routine repairs and maintenance for diesel machines. Because of this, over 80 percent of the diesel engines in the whole nsien were normally kept in good order.

- By Our Own Correspondent and Reporter

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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

Penetratingly Criticize Revisionism and Rectify Style of Work, Strengthen Party Building

by

CCP Committee of Tehui Hsien, Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 22, 1973)

Party building must be carried out in close conjunction with the Party's political line, with primary importance attached to the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of the style of work. We came to understand this question step by step in the course of practice.

At first, when grasping the building of Party branches at the basic-level, we only stressed the need to establish and improve the organizational life of the Party and the system of conducting Party lessons and to strengthen ideological education and Party education in basic knowledge for the Party members. Some time after that, the building of many Party branches had been strengthened to a certain degree, but some Party branches did not show marked improvement. Why? We organized an investigation group to investigate the conditions of the Party branches attached to 13 communes and 26 brigades. We discovered that the leading members of some Party branches had a blurred understanding about strengthening the building of Party branches with criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link. Some of them held that "criticism of revisionism could not solve the actual problems of a Party branch"; others said that "almost all the criminal acts and reactionary fallacies of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have been criticized and there is not much left to be criticized." Party building was separated from criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. Although fewer meetings were held and Party life was conducted as usual, yet the Party branch failed to bring its role as a fighting citadel into full play and the Party members' level of consciousness in the struggle in line was also not raised.

The work done by the basic-level Party organizations is a looking glass for examining the work done by the hsien committee. This blurred understanding on the part of the basic-level Party cadres serves precisely to reflect that the hsien committee lacks clear guiding thought. Our hsien committee formerly held that, in order to strengthen the building of the Party branch, it was necessary to solve the ideological problems of the Party members and to give them Party education in basic knowledge. But it did not understand deeply that organizing the Party members to take an active part in the struggle between the two lines within the Party and to raise their awareness of the line through struggle is the basic task in the building of the Party branch, and that without giving first place to criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work in Party building, it is not possible to solve correctly the question of Party building under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The leading members of our hsien committee reviewed Chairman Mao's assertions on the idea and line of Party building by making an analysis of the building of the Party branch at the Chinhsing brigade, Pienkang commune, in correlation with realities and summing up the experiences and lessons drawn therefrom, they were greatly enlightened.

The Party branch of Chinhsing brigade was formerly a model branch. During the period of agricultural cooperation, the Party branch was built in close conjunction with the Party's general line for the transition period, Party lessons taught that "only socialism can save China," and the topic for discussion in Party life was how the Party members should play an exemplary role in the agricultural cooperation movement. In response to the Party's call, the Party members took the lead in joining the cooperatives and resolutely fought against the class enemies and against the tendencies toward capitalism. As a result, Chinhsing brigade set up the first agricultural cooperative in the hsien. Four Party cadres including Yu Hsien-chang, secretary of the Party branch, were regarded by the masses as leaders in taking the road of collectivization.

In 1957 when socialist education was underway in the countryside, the Party branch led the Party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants to foil the enemy's attack on the collective economy, resist the evil wind of pulling out from the cooperative for independent operation, strengthening the building of the Party branch in the class struggle and the struggle in line, and consolidate the socialist positions in the countryside. As a result, the revolution and production were seething with enthusiasm. Later, due to the interference of and sabotage by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in Party building, this Party branch only paid attention to making the Party members take the lead in carrying out production but showed laxity in educating and tempering the Party members in the course of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. As a result, some Party members lost their bearings, were bent on doing more work to earn more wage points and failed to keep pace with the development of the revolutionary situation, and others even lagged far behind. The fighting strength of the Party branch was weakened. The masses said: "Chinhsing [the Venus] is not so bright as before, and the advanced Party branch was retrograded."

During the great cultural revolution, the Party members criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building and raised their consciousness in the class struggle and the struggle in line. The Party branch took on a completely new outlook. After the launching of the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, this Party branch persevered in taking criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, strengthened its building, and educated the Party members in Chairman Mao's basic principle, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," thereby enabling the Party members to distinguish ever more clearly the right line from the wrong line, to build up their ability to distinguish between the genuine and sham Marxism, and to lead the broad masses more vigorously to grasp revolution and promote production. Subsequently, the Party branch became an advanced branch in the commune again. The masses praised it, saying: "The Venus becomes bright again."

The experience and lessons drawn from the building of the Party branch at Chinhsing brigade made us understand that: Whenever Party building is carried out in close conjunction with the Party line, the Party branch is stronger and has greater fighting strength; whenever Party building is separated from the Party line, the Party branch lacks a firm political orientation and its fighting strength will be weakened. Party line is the foundation of Party building. The application of the Party line in building a basic-level Party branch must be closely linked with actual political struggle. Chairman Mao has pointed out in his article, "Introducing The Communist,": "It is impossible to have a good understanding of our political line and, consequently, of our Party building in isolation from armed struggle, from guerrilla warfare." The movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work which is presently being developed continuously in depth is a violent struggle between the Marxist-Leninist line and the revisionist line, a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Only by carrying out Party building around this struggle will it be possible to go on raising the consciousness of the broad masses of Party members in the class struggle and the struggle in line and to build the basic-level Party organizations into fighting citadels.

The hsien committee rearranged the work of building the Party branch, demanding the Party branch to apply the Party line in strengthening education for Party members during the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, to bring into full play the exemplary vanguard role of the Party members in this movement, and to thread this movement through the whole process of building the Party branch.

In the course of one year, through criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the ideological development of the Party has been strengthened, the basic-level Party branches in the whole hsien have gone through tremendous changes, the Party branches have strengthened their fighting forces, and good Party branches have emerged in growing numbers, thus giving impetus to the development of the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture in greater depth.

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Strengthen Political and Ideological Leadership over the Communist Youth League

by

CCP Committee of Tangshan Hsien, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 22, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's line of building the Communist Youth League, our hsien set up its CYL committee in March, 1971, on the basis of consolidating and building the basic-level CYL organizations. After the hsien CYL committee was set up, how should the hsien Party committee strengthen its leadership over the Communist Youth League? In what aspects should the Party's leadership be chiefly manifested? What tasks should be grasped? After more than two years of practice, we have gained some experience.

When the hsien CYL was first set up, some comrades of the hsien Party committee said: "These CYL cadres have been steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They are educated and energetic and are full of vigor and vitality. With this group of people, we can set our minds at ease, and don't have to look after them." For this reason, they were slack in exercising leadership for some time. Later, we discovered that some basic-level CYL organizations had transferred some young people to organize literary and artistic performances during the busy season for autumn harvest, thus affecting the autumn harvest and autumn sowing. After the hsien Party committee pointed out their mistake, they were still unable to arrive at a right perception of things, and thought that such work was carried out in the light of the characteristics of the young people. Actually, this precisely showed that they did not put the CYL's tasks and the Party's central tasks in the right positions. To strengthen leadership over the CYL, we assigned a deputy secretary of the hsien committee to exercise a concrete grip on the CYL work. Some time after that, we also discovered that the comrades of the hsien CYL committee invariably sought advice from the hsien Party committee on all major and minor problems. They lacked initiative and creativeness and worked in a passive way. After analyzing this phenomenon, we felt that this was mainly due to the hsien Party committee having taken even the trifles into its hands and interfered too much with the work of the CYL committee, thus causing the CYL comrades to think in terms of relying on the hsien CYL committee.

In order to overcome the two tendencies of hands off and monopolizing all activities, the hsien Party committee gave the cadres of the hsien CYL committee a stronger course of education in Party sense and helped them clarify the following problems:

1. The Party is the organizer and leader of the CYL, whereas the CYL is an assistant to the Party. Only by handling correctly the relations between the CYL and the Party, by strictly placing the CYL under the Party's leadership and by carrying out CYL work in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will it be possible to develop CYL work in the correct political orientation.

2. All kinds of Party work in the historical period of socialism are for one purpose, that is, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism. The CYL's task is to educate the broad masses of CYL members and the young people in Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, to raise their level of consciousness in the class struggle and the struggle in line and to train them as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. For this reason, the CYL organizations must, under the Party's centralized leadership, take the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism as the key link, lead the broad masses of CYL members and young people to take an active part in the three great revolutionary movements, and fully play their role in uniting and educating the young people.

3. The CYL organizations not only must constantly seek advice from and submit reports to the Party committee, put forth suggestions and fight for the leadership of the Party, but also must creatively carry out CYL work by taking into consideration that the young people are by nature the most active and vital force and are most eager to learn and the least conservative in thinking, so that CYL work may be carried out vigorously.

After clarifying the above points, the hsien CYL committee actively carried out CYL activities under the leadership of the hsien committee and in coordination with the Party's central tasks.

In the past year or more, the hsien Party committee started three reading and criticize-revisionism classes for CYL cadres at and above the level of a secretary of a brigade CYL branch, and educated them to grasp criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work by putting them in the first position of the CYL work. It also organized them to study the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's basic principle "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," to study the series of Chairman Mao's directives on CYL building and youth work, to penetratingly criticize the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, to criticize their fallacies and criminal acts in undermining youth work, and to criticize the "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," and other reactionary viewpoints that were aimed at undermining the integration of the educated young people with the workers and peasants. Keeping the realities in mind, it summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in youth work. Based on their personal experience in youth work of the past, the responsible comrades of the hsien committee recounted the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party and vividly conducted education in line. The enthusiasm of the CYL cadres at all levels for criticism and struggle against revisionism aroused the broad masses of CYL members and young people. A large number of activists in criticism of revisionism emerged from among the young people throughout the hsien. This not only gave an impetus to the deep-going development of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, but also helped the young people raise their consciousness in the course of struggle.

The hsien CYL committee also organized the CYL members and the young people to carry out activities in reading and study. The broad masses of CYL

members and young people strictly practiced diligence and frugality, bought revolutionary books with money they earned from voluntary labor in their spare time, set up youth reading groups and "youth libraries." They also organized amateur literary and propaganda teams. These activities forcefully occupied the socialist cultural positions in the countryside and gave the class enemies no room to poison the young people by bad books and bad plays. Under the guidance of the Party organizations, some CYL branches set up "class education exhibition rooms" and "rooms for exhibiting education in the current situation," and carried out activities in "learning from Comrade Lei Feng." These played an excellent role in raising the class consciousness of the young people and cultivating their communist ethics.

With CYL organizations set up at all levels, large groups of activists among the young people had taken up leading posts. They were full of vigor and wanted to make progress. But because they lacked political experience and experience in social life, some of them were inclined to show fear of hardships after they ran into snags in work. To help the CYL cadres take a correct ideological line, we organized them to criticize idealist transcendentalism advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and establish the viewpoint that "practice is primary." We led them to go deep into the basic level to investigate the conditions and to grasp the points for leading the area forward.

The deputy secretary of the hsien committee responsible for CYL work led the cadres of the hsien CYL committee to take up practical work at the basic level. They discovered that the CYL branch of Wuchi brigade in Ch'enchuang commune, had organized a youth shock team to carry out farmland capital construction and to conduct activities on a large scale in the high-yield fields, seed plots and experimental fields during the movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture," and these activities had a tremendous role to play in increasing agricultural production and more actively developing CYL work. They promptly summed up for popularization the experience of the CYL branch of this brigade. Good results were produced. From this incident, the cadres of the hsien CYL committee tasted the sweetness of success and realized that "ability" and "method" came from practice and from among the masses.

Since last year, they have gone deep amidst the masses to make investigation and study, discovered a great number of good models, and summed up the experience of the good models in "learning from Comrade Lei Feng" and the experience in conscientiously carrying out to the letter the policy adopted toward "the sons and daughters who can be educated successfully," thereby not only invigorating CYL work but also helping the CYL cadres undergo steeling and build up their ability.

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TIBET

Tibetan Cadre on Southwest China Grassland

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 23, 1973)

thirtytwo-year-old tanchen is one of the many emancipated tibetan serfs who now work competently as cadres on the grassland in northern szechwan province, southwest china.

tanchen, who began toiling for a big herdowner at the age of seven, is chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tanke no. 1 production brigade in joerhkai county in the ahpa tibetan autonomous chou, 3,600 metres above sea level. the brigade has 101 households with a population of 417.

this area, where tibetan herdsmen lived in compact communities, was for centuries under serfdom. this system of brutal exploitation was abolished during the democratic reform in 1958. the first stockraising cooperative was set up in the tanke district that year.

the next year, a handful of lackeys of former big herdowners and usurers attempted to disband the newborn co-op. they parroted liu shao-chi's fallacies such as "freedom to buy and sell livestock, hire labour and practice usury." when he heard this, 19-year-old tanchen, then head of a militia group, returned to his cooperative and studied with the herdsmen chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china". they persisted in taking the collective road despite obstructions by the class enemies. their cooperative grew in strength and by 1963, the number of livestock was 60 per cent over 1958.

tanchen was admitted into the chinese communist party in 1963.

early in 1965, soon after the local people launched a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the area was hit by the heaviest snowstorm in decades. the grassland was covered by snow to a depth of over two feet while the temperature fell to 30 degrees below zero. the collective livestock were threatened. the class enemies came out to make trouble again, alleging that the movement to learn from tachai was bound to fail. the herdsmen faced a severe test -- to overcome the effects of the snowstorm or to succumb to it.

tanchen and nine other cadres went from one place to another to help clear grazing grounds of snow and protect the animals. working with the herdsmen, they drew strength from chairman mao's teaching "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage", and put up a stubborn fight. the number of livestock rose by 14

per cent that year, and the enemy scheme of sabotage was frustrated.

that summer, tanchen received from the commune three sinkiang fine-wool rams and 80 sheep of a crossbreed of local and sinkiang sheep. but of the more than 80 young lambs born in the first year, only three survived. some doubted whether the crossbred sheep could thrive in highland pastures. tanchen and many others concluded that since three had survived, more could. they continued to cross local sheep with the sinkiang fine-wool sheep and steadily raised the survival rate of lambs. now the brigade has 3,000 improved sheep which account for one-sixth of its entire flock.

throughout the years tanchen has maintained close ties with the masses. he does 300 days of productive labour a year. he often says to other cadres: "we should work and sweat together with the masses and enjoy no privileges. then we'll always be of one heart with the masses and make a success of our work."

once a former serf named lok fell seriously ill on a grazing ground 40 kilometres away. tanchen and other cadres travelled the whole night across a swampy area to reach him. they sent the sick herdsman to the district hospital, where he was cured.

led by tanchen, the brigade has made big headway. it now has 18,000 head of livestock, 3.7 times that in 1958 when serfdom was abolished. it now delivers to the state 80 times as much meat, fur and hide, butter and milk a year as in 1958. tractors and other machinery have virtually replaced human labour in transport, fodder and dairy product processing, ploughing and harvesting. the brigade public accumulation has grown to a quarter of a million yuan and the income of the brigade members has risen. all people have moved from mud sheds to houses of timber and masonry structure. every family has electric lighting.

in recognition of his whole-hearted service to the people, tanchen was elected deputy secretary of the joerhkai county party committee and a member of the szechwan provincial party committee.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Devoted Chinese School Teacher of Chuang Nationality

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jun. 23, 1973)

primary school teacher lan chao-chi of tienlin county in kwangsi chuang autonomous region has worked for 17 years in villages inhabitated by yao minority people. the county communist party committee praised him for outstanding work.

lan chao-chi was born in a poor peasant family of chuang nationality. after he finished teachers' school in 1956, he volunteered to teach in yao villages deep in the mountains. when he arrived at the mountainous loli commune, he was warmly welcomed by an old peasant who had walked 15 kilometres to greet him. the old man escorted the new teacher to his village where another old peasant made a spare room available to the teacher. in the evening, these peasants told him the misery people had suffered at the hands of the kuomintang reactionaries and the serf-owners, and voiced their desire to learn to read and write.

with help from former poor and lower-middle peasants, lan chao-chi began a primary school which enrolled 19 yao children. difficulties arose because the children could understand neither the peking dialect nor the chuang language he speaks. he decided to learn the yao language. he kept a note-book for classroom and conversational words and sentences. he practised very hard and asked his yao neighbour to help him get the right pronunciation. he learned to speak the dialect fluently in half a year. two years later he brought his wife and children and settled down as the first chuang commune members in the yao village.

lan chao-chi makes a flexible teaching timetable in line with the local production schedule. in addition to the full-time classes, he arranges special classes at noon for some older students who have family chores. some students who live far from school board there. when he heard of a family that did not want to sent their daughter to school, he called on the mother several times to help her understand chairman mao's statement: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." the woman agreed to send the girl to school. when the girl had difficulty in studying, the teacher helped. she finished primary school and the middle school run by the commune. now she is book-keeper in her production team.

lan chao-chi also led his students in building classrooms, making desks and chairs, and planting tea

bushes and tung-oil trees. this encourages the students to love labour and helps provide the school with more funds. since 1958, there has been no tuition charge, and textbooks and stationery are provided free.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, lan chao-chi has become more keen on running mountain village schools. he helped set up another two schools in distant production teams so that school-age children can have an education near home. about 98 per cent of the school-age children are now enrolled. he patiently helps new teachers raise their political and vocational ability.

lan chao-chi has deep feelings for the peasants of yao nationality. he joins the commune members in ploughing and sowing in spring and harvesting in autumn, and helps the production teams with book-keeping.

the people of the 45 households here were all illiterate before liberation. the village now has a college student, four senior and 12 junior middle school graduates. some have become government functionaries, armymen, workers and teachers. the leaders, deputy-leaders and book-keepers of the three production teams all have been to the primary school founded by lan chao-chi.

RURAL COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

China's Rural Cooperative Medical Service for Hundreds of Millions of People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

the rural cooperative medical service in 70 per cent of the production brigades of people's communes are playing an increasingly big role in improving the health of hundreds of millions of chinese peasants.

based on the principle of self-reliance, this is a mass creation that carries out chairman mao's teaching on "getting organized".

the cooperative medical service is run on a mutual-help and voluntary basis. in most cases commune members pay fifty cents to one yuan per person every year into the cooperative medical fund, and the commune or production team provides an additional sum, from 3 to 5 per cent of its public welfare funds. this money goes to maintain a health station or clinic and covers the cost of treatment

and medicine. commune members pay a registration fee of only three to five cents and, in some places, no fee at all.

whether to serve the majority or the minority -- is the focus of the struggle between the two lines on the medical and health front. the rural medical cooperative service is a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work, which places medical care in the service of the majority of the working people.

a certain form of cooperative medical service was set up in part of china early after liberation by pooling funds. after 1955, some places began to provide medical care in the form of paying for medicine but not treatment. enthusiasm grew during the great proletarian cultural revolution when chairman mao issued the instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." since the "people's daily" in 1968 popularized the experience of the toyuan people's commune of changyang county, hupeh province in setting up a cooperative medical service, most places in china have done likewise.

most of the rural cooperative medical services are run on the basis of the production brigade, some on a commune basis, others on a joint commune and brigade basis. each health station is staffed by a few barefoot doctors, one being a woman doctor in charge of maternity and child care and giving information about birth-control. barefoot doctors are sent to commune clinics regularly for short-term training every year. all of them are sons and daughters of former poor and lower-middle peasants and because they well understand how their own class suffered from the lack of doctors and medicine in the old society, they work hard to become skilled and are active in dealing with common and endemic diseases.

the cooperative medical service enables the commune members to get treatment in their own brigades rather than having to travel a long way to commune clinics or county hospitals. the barefoot doctors use folk prescriptions, the traditional acupuncture and chinese herbal medicine, and the masses like this.

whenever fishermen or herdsmen go out to work, they are accompanied by medical workers who provide medical aid if necessary.

many health stations collect and plant medicinal herbs and prepare medicine. some have set up medicinal herb nurseries to provide commune members with seed to expand herb-growing. the health stations in chincheng county, shansi province, did so well in 1971 that they sold to the state 85 tons of herbal medicines apart from their own use. thirty-six per cent of the production brigades in the county now provide free medical care. the rest have lowered the annual fee by half.

barefoot doctors of the shangfeng commune health station in hengyang administrative region, hunnan province, made a thorough investigation of common and endemic diseases in the locality and prepared different herbal decoctions for the commune members in different seasons to increase their resistance to infectious diseases. the incidence of common diseases was 12 per cent lower in 1971 than in 1970 when it had dropped 20 per cent below the previous year. medical workers also treat animal diseases and deal with rice pests.

in recent years, the state has provided an effective aid to the consolidation and expansion of the cooperative medical service by giving priority to the production and supply of standard medicines needed in the countryside and lowering the price on medicines and surgical equipment a number of times.

FOREIGN LITERARY WORKS

Translations of Foreign Literary Works Published in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1973)

a new chinese translation of maxim gorky's novel "mother" is among the foreign literary works recently issued by the people's literature publishing house here.

a new edition of "childhood", the first in gorky's autobiographical trilogy, was issued last month. new editions of the two sequels, "my apprenticeship" and "my universities", are due soon.

recent publications include a new impression of a.a. fadeyev's "the debacle" translated by lu hsun, with a postscript by the great chinese writer. alexander serafimovitch's "the iron current" will also be reprinted.

the first chinese translation of "numao village", a novel by the japanese revolutionary writer takiji kobayashi, has appeared. two other novels by the same writer, "the crabber boat" and "the (landlord) absentee", will appear in new translations.

In the wake of collections of short stories from south viet nam, laos and albania and a collection of reportage from cambodia, the people's literature publishing house recently brought out a collection of short stories from viet nam. it consists of 23 stories describing the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and their efforts in socialist construction.

korean literary works in chinese translation are also expected.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Friendly Visiting Group Arrives in Canberra

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jun. 23, 1973)

a 15-member chinese friendly visiting group with yueh tai-heng as leader and tang kai as deputy leader arrived in canberra via sydney today.

many australian friends including children were waiting at the canberra airport for the arrival of the chinese guests. when the guests alighted from the plane, the welcomers waved chinese national flags and held big slogans written in english and chinese reading "a warm welcome to our chinese friends" and "three cheers for australian chinese friendship".

the group was accompanied by mrs. d.parker, national secretary of the australia-china society, who met the group at the sydney airport, and mr. jack lazarus, president of the victoria branch of the australia-china society, who came from melbourne to meet the group in sydney.

among those greeting the chinese guests at the canberra airport were mr. don jenner, chairman, and mrs. deirdre hunter, secretary, of the canberra group of the new south wales branch of the australia-china society.

a reception was given by the canberra group of the australia-china society this evening in honour of the chinese guests. present at the reception were about 150 people including wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador to australia. a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed over the reception.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Medical Delegation Concludes Visit to Britain

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 22, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation led by fang chi left here for home today.

the chinese delegation had visited hospitals, research institutes and infirmaries in london, glasgow, manchester, edinburgh, leeds, cambridge, oxford and bristol. the delegation was accorded a warm reception wherever it went.

the british council and chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang gave receptions on june 6 and 21 for the visit of the chinese medical delegation.

the delegation arrived in britain on june 1 at the invitation of the british council.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Agricultural Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1973)

the burmese agricultural delegation led by u ye goung, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry of the government of the union of burma, wound up its visits to peking, tsunhua county in hopei province, and linhsien county in honan province, and left here by plane today to tour southern china before going home.

burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife accompanied the delegation on its tour.

it was seen off at the airport by yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, chen chen-chi, chao shou-hsun, ma ling and chang shu-wen.

also present were officials of the burmese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Hsieh Hua Meets and Fetes French Acupuncturist Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health, today met and gave a dinner in honour of the french acupuncturist delegation led by dr. niboyet emile.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments of the chinese ministry of public health and peking medical circles, including shih hsiu-chang, tso chi and hsu shou-jen.

present were cultural attache mr. tual and attache dr. martin of the french embassy in peking.

the four-member french delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Teng Ying-chao, Ou Tang-liang, Fang Chiung Meet Guinean Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1973)

teng ying-chao, ou tang-liang and fang chiung this evening met and feted the guinean women's delegation led by fatou koita, organizational secretary of the national committee of the guinean women and deputy to the national assembly. they had a cordial talk in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara and his wife were present on the occasion.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned fu yu-fang, sun chih-li, chao wei and ma teh-chuan.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hsiao Peng Meets and Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1973)

hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, met and feted here this evening the japanese government delegation of fishery specialists led by kazuo yasufuku, deputy director of the aquatic products bureau of the ministry of agriculture and forestry. he had a friendly talk with the japanese guests.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned under the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry hsiao feng, li tzu-liang and pao kuang-tsung, and all members of the chinese group which took part in the talks between chinese and japanese fishery specialists.

present was kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in peking.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Scholars

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1973)

kuo mo-jo; president of the chinese academy of sciences and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met japanese scholars from the aichi university takuro suzuki, teiichi ikegami, juntaro imaizumi and toshio nakajima, who are compilers of the "chinese-japanese dictionary". he had a friendly conversation with them.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned yeh lai-shih, hu ning-hsin and others.

the japanese scholars have come to visit china at the invitation of the nankai university in tientsin. after visiting tientsin, they came to peking yesterday. they will visit sian, shanghai and kwangchow before leaving for home.

Peking Ceremony for Return of Chinese Martyrs' Remains

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1973)

a ceremony for the return of remains of chinese martyrs killed in japan was held here this afternoon.

attending the ceremony were all members of the japanese delegation for escorting remains of chinese martyrs killed in japan with toshio yamaguchi, parliamentary vice-minister of health and welfare, as the governmental representative, and masuzo akatsu, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), as the non-official representative.

on behalf of the japanese government, toshio yamaguchi returned the remains to meng chien, a leading member of the chinese red cross society.

the ceremony was followed by a friendly talk between the two sides. meng chien expressed heart-felt thanks to the japanese government and japanese friends from various circles for their efforts in returning to china the remains of chinese martyrs killed in japan.

attending were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, wang min, chin su-cheng, chen kang, li kuo-hua, ku chin-hsin, liang szu-yi, as well as chang yen-tsun, representative of the martyrs' families.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and embassy officials were present.

upon its arrival, the japanese delegation was greeted at the airport by hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health, meng chien, and personages from various circles and leading members of organizations concerned. also present at the airport were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, aiichiro fujiyama who is now visiting peking, yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, as well as other japanese friends in peking.

Japanese Government Agricultural and Forestry Technical Exchange Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1973)

the 12-member japanese government agricultural and forestry technical exchange delegation left here for home by train this afternoon. leader of the delegation was kanji endo, technical counsellor of the secretariat of the minister of agriculture and forestry of japan, and deputy leader takeshi yamamoto, research director-general of the office of the japanese agriculture, forestry and fishery technology council.

sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, met and had a friendly conversation on june 22 with all members of the delegation. present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ma ling and hsu yun-tien. minister kensuke yanagiya of the japanese embassy in peking was also present.

Memorial Ceremonies in Tokyo for Chinese Died in Japan During War of Aggression Against China

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 22, 1973)

a buddhist memorial ceremony was held here yesterday morning for sending the remains of chinese victims died in japan during the japanese war of aggression against china. the memorial ceremony was sponsored by the forum of japanese religious believers friendly to china.

among those present at the ceremony were keibun nishikawa, takahiro okochi, ekei sugahara, and leaders of japan-china friendship organizations including hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki, bon shiraishi, chojuro kawarazaki, shizue kawarazaki, saburo endo, shigeru fujita as well as responsible members of trading companies friendly to china.

counsellor li lien-ching and other officials of the chinese embassy in japan and vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents chen kun-wang were also present.

speaking on behalf of the forum of japanese religious believers friendly to china, keibun nishikawa said: "the chinese victims were forcibly brought to japan to work at mines and other construction sites during the tojo cabinet and died from inhuman treatment." he added: "no recurrence of such incidents will be allowed".

chinese counsellor li lien-ching in his speech thanked the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the forum of japanese religious believers friendly to china, and other friendly organizations and japanese friends for their efforts in collecting and sending back the remains of the martyrs.

hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), made a memorial speech. he stressed: "this bitter historical lesson should never be forgotten. the friendship between our two peoples should be further strengthened."

wreaths were presented by the forum of japanese religious believers friendly to china, the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the chinese embassy in japan and the tokyo association of chinese residents.

a similar memorial ceremony was also held by the japanese ministry of foreign affairs and the ministry of health and welfare yesterday afternoon.

over 100 people were present, including parliamentary vice-minister of foreign affairs kyoshi mizuno, parliamentary vice-minister of health and welfare toshio yamaguchi, director of the asian affairs bureau of the foreign ministry kenzo yoshida, director of the relief bureau of the health and welfare ministry gen takagi, chief of the china section of the asian affairs bureau of the foreign ministry michihiko kunihiro, governor of gifu prefecture saburo hirano and representatives of the governors of hokkaido, nagano, tochigi and aichi prefectures as well as japanese friends seimin miyazaki, keibun nishikawa, sumiko tanaka and sabugo sugimoto.

counsellor li lien-ching and other officials of the chinese embassy and chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents kan wen-fang were also present.

in the memorial hall, the remains of the chinese martyrs were surrounded by chrysanthemums. flower baskets were presented by the japanese foreign minister and health and welfare minister as well as the chinese embassy in japan.

parliamentary vice-minister of foreign affairs kyoshi mizuno made a memorial speech on behalf of the japanese government. he said: "after japan-china relations were normalized, and thanks to the negotiations between the governments of the two countries and the great assistance of civilian organizations, the remains of 11 chinese can now be sent back to their motherland." he said: "we will never allow the recurrence of such unfortunate incidents. let the people of our two countries be friends from generation to generation exclamation"

chinese counsellor li lien-ching in his speech pointed out that this was a precedent from which to take warning. he said: "so long as our two sides seriously observe the spirit and principles of the joint statement, our two great peoples will be friends from generation to generation."

seimin miyazaki, director-general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), made a memorial speech on behalf of mass organizations. he said: "we are determined to make contributions to japan-china friendship and to the friendly co-existence of the japanese and chinese peoples."

saburo hirano, governor of gifu prefecture, on behalf of various prefectures, and sabugo sugimoto, on behalf of various enterprises engaged in trade with china, also spoke at the memorial ceremony.

Japanese Transport Minister Gives Luncheon for Chinese Civil Engineering Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 23, 1973)

japanese transport minister torasaburo shintani gave a luncheon today in honour of the chinese civil engineering delegation headed by mao yi-sheng.

the luncheon was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

present at the luncheon were koichi takabayashi, permanent vice-transport minister, and officials of the departments concerned.

also present were ambassador chen chu and counsellors li lien-ching and hsiao hsiang-chien of the chinese embassy in japan.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Mie Prefecture, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 23, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation led by hsu yin-sheng visited mie prefecture of japan from june 20 to 22.

upon arrival at the prefecture, the delegation went to tsu city to meet shio goto, vice-governor of mie prefecture and was warmly welcomed by the prefectural government employees.

on the evening of june 20, the table tennis association of mie prefecture gave a cocktail party for the chinese table tennis delegation. the party was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples and players of the two countries.

on the afternoon of june 21, the chinese table tennis players held their fourth friendly match with japanese players at ise city. the match included ten men's and ten women's singles as well as one men's and one women's doubles.

during its stay in the prefecture, the chinese delegation visited a motor-cycle and mini-auto plant and a pearl-culturing ground.

the delegation has left mie prefecture for iwate prefecture for a friendly visit.

Aiichiro Fujiyama Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

aiichiro fujiyama, president of the japan association for the promotion of international trade and leader of the delegation of the association, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, attended the banquet together with leading members of other departments concerned including liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung, ching pu-chun and chang kung-chen.

present were yuichi hayashi, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and other japanese friends in peking.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of friendship. warm toasts were made by aiichiro fujiyama and liu hsi-wen to the constant development of the friendship between the peoples of japan and china and the relations of trade and cooperation between the two countries.

Japanese Government Delegation of Fishery Specialists Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

the japanese government delegation of fishery specialists led by kazuo yasufuku, deputy director of the aquatic products bureau of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, left here by train this evening for visits to talien and shanghai before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by pao kuang-tsung, deputy director of the aquatic products bureau of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry and others.

while in peking, the delegation held talks with the chinese fishery specialists. they exchanged views and opinions on the existing fishery resources in the east china sea and the yellow sea. the delegation gave a farewell banquet this evening. present at the banquet were leading members of departments under the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry hsiao feng, li tzu-liang, pao kuang-tsung, and all members of the chinese group which took part in the talks between chinese and japanese fishery specialists.

Bonds of Friendship between Tientsin and Kobe Declared at Ceremony

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 24, 1973)

official bonds of friendship between the chinese city of tientsin and the japanese city of kobe were formally inaugurated at a grand ceremony held here today in warm welcome to the mayor of kobe, tatsuo miyazaki, and his party.

among those attending the ceremony were hsieh hsueh-kung and chao wu-cheng, chairman and vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concernd.

a banner inscribed with the slogan "long live the solidarity and friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples exclamation" was hung in the hall where the ceremony took place. a warm atmosphere of friendship between the two peoples was tangible throughout the meeting.

addressing the ceremony, chairman hsieh hsueh-kung announced the promulgation of official bonds of friendship between tientsin and kobe as from today.

the proposal for official bonds of friendship between tientsin and kobe which was put forward by mayor tatsuo miyazaki during his visit in china last year, hsieh hsueh-kung said, was a manifestation of the fine aspirations on the part of the people of kobe and friends of all circles there for enhancing the friendship between the people of japan and china, which was in full accord with the desire of the people of tientsin.

"we hold that this is highly significant to the promotion and development of friendly exchanges between the chinese and japanese peoples and to the development of friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries," he said. "we accepted mayor tatsuo miyazaki's amicable proposal with pleasure.

"we will work alongside the people of kobe and friends of all circles there for the constant development of good-neighbourly relations between china and japan so that the two peoples will live in friendship from generation to generation," he declared.

mayor tatsuo miyazaki said in his speech: "thanks to the enthusiastic support of premier chou en-lai, mr. liao chang-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, mr. hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and departments concerned, the cities of kobe and tientsin have forged official bonds of friendship, the first of its kind in the japan-china relations. we are very happy and proud of this."

he said that the citizens of kobe and tientsin would be linked together by the sentiments of fraternal friendship for generations to come. they would make a joint effort for the development of the two cities, widely establish friendly contacts of various strata and deepen mutual understanding. he said that the citizens would engage in exchanges in science, technology, culture and sports and extend trade cooperation.

mayor tatsuo miyazaki and his party arrived in tientsin from peking yesterday. hsieh hsueh-kung had a discussion that afternoon with tatsuo miyazaki and the other japanese friends who also attended a banquet and soiree.

Japanese Mitsubishi Football Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 24, 1973)

the goodwill football delegation of the mitsubishi heavy industrial corporation of japan wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train this morning.

the japanese friends arrived here from wuhan on june 22. they were honoured at a reception given by the kwangtung provincial branch of the chinese football association that evening.

the mitsubishi football team played the kwangtung provincial team yesterday afternoon, drawing warm applause from some 30,000 spectators. present was teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. the visiting team won 3:1.

the mitsubishi football delegation gave a reciprocal banquet yesterday evening.

the delegation had earlier toured peking, tientsin and wuhan.

CHINA AND KOREA

Leading Chinese Party and Government Comrades See Korean Song and Dance Performance

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1973)

the korean mansudae art troupe of pyongyang gave a song and dance performance at the capital theatre this evening. full of life and imbued with revolutionary spirit, the performance was warmly praised by an audience of over 1,000 people.

in the audience were leading comrades of the chinese party and government and of departments concerned chou en-lai, li hsien-nien, wang hung-wen, hua kuo-feng, keng piao, liao cheng-chih, han nien-lung, yu hui-yung, hao liang and yang chi.

present were also korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here and other korean comrades in peking.

chong gwang sun, leader, kim hui jun, first deputy leader, and jom sung jun and choe sang kun, deputy leaders, of the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang, were also present.

this was the first song and dance performance presented in peking by the korean artists. with revolutionary enthusiasm and superb artistic skills, they brought to life the glorious fighting course traversed by the korean people under their great leader president kim il sung, and praised the vigorous militant life of the korean people in socialist revolution and construction. the performance left a deep impression on the audience.

the songs "wishing the leader a long life exclamation" and "our fatherland" express the high respects of the korean people for their great leader president kim il sung and their warm praise for their fatherland. the dances "fatherland's chindallae", "hard march" and "flying snow flakes" reflect the determination and revolutionary spirit of the korean people.

the korean artists also presented the song "wishing chairman mao a long life exclamation" and the dance "washing clothes" and other chinese theatrical items.
it showed the profound friendly feelings of the korean people for the chinese people.

during the interval comrades chou en-lai, li hsien-nien and others met and had a very cordial conversation with the troupe's leaders, orchestra conductor and leading actors and actresses.

at the end of the performance, comrades chou en-lai, li hsien-nien and others, accompanied by comrades chong

gwang sun and hyun jun keuk, mounted the stage and warmly shook hands with the korean artists, congratulating them on their successful performance. a floral basket was presented to them.

stormy applause and cheers of "long live president kim il sung exclamation" and "long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation" rocked the theatre.

Premier Chou En-lai Declares China's Firm Support for President Kim Il Sung's New Line and Five Propositions for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

premier chou en-lai declared here today that the chinese government and people warmly welcome and firmly support the new line and five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea put forward by president kim il sung of the democratic people's republic of korea.

premier chou en-lai said: "yesterday, president kim il sung of the democratic people's republic of korea made an important speech, putting forward the new line and five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, which reflect the strong desire of the entire korean people for the reunification of their fatherland. this new initiative taken by the government of the democratic people's republic of korea will truly help towards the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and the further relaxation of the tension in the korean peninsula. the chinese government and people warmly welcome this initiative and express their firm support for it."

premier chou en-lai made this statement at the reciprocal banquet given here this evening by colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of mali.

Vacationist Group of Korean Workers' Party Leaves Harbin for Changchun

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jun. 24, 1973)

the vacationist group of the korean workers' party left here for changchun by special plane this morning at the end of a friendly visit to heilungkiang province. leader of the group is kang hyonsu, member of the k.w.p. central committee and director of the political bureau of ministry of public security, and deputy leader is li ul sol, member of the k.w.p. central committee.

the korean comrades-in-arms flew in here from tsingtao on june 21 and were dinner guests of the heilungkiang provincial committee of the chinese communist party that evening.

they went sightseeing in harbin and made a boat tour of the sunghua river. their journey in this northeast china province also took them to several industrial enterprises and acrobatic and film show.

upon their arrival and departure, the korean comrades were greeted and seen off at the airport by jen chung-yi, secretary of the c.p.c. heilungkiang provincial committee, and hsieh chang-hua, vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provinci revolutionary committee and deputy commander of the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army.

Jen-min Jih-pao Marks 23rd Anniversary of Fatherland Liberation War of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

the "people's daily" devotes its editorial today to commemorating the 23rd anniversary of the fatherland liberation war of korea. entitled "victory belongs to the heroic korean people", the editorial reads in full as follows:

today is the 23rd anniversary of the fatherland liberation war of korea. 23 years ago today, u.s. imperialism unleashed a war of aggression against korea, then invaded and occupied china's territory taiwan province. the korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, rose to resist the aggressor. the chinese people, following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, dispatched their volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people. with the support of the people throughout the world, the korean people defeated

the aggressor and won brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war after three years of arduous fighting.

the victory of the fatherland liberation war of korea has not only safeguarded the revolutionary gains of the korean people, but also set a shining example of daring to struggle and win. it is a tremendous inspiration to the oppressed people and nations throughout the world in their struggle for liberation and a great contribution to the revolutionary cause of anti-imperialism of our time.

after the korean armistice, the heroic korean people have implemented the revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence, and advanced bravely with the chollima (winged-steed) spirit. they have won victory after victory in socialist revolution and socialist construction, building their fatherland into a more thriving and prospering country. rallying firmly round the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the korean people, high in morale, are marching confidently in giant strides today to fulfil the six-year plan for the national economy ahead of schedule. a strong and prospering socialist state towering in the east of asia, the democratic people's republic of korea is full of vitality and flourishing. her prestige is rising daily in the world.

the workers' party of korea and the d.p.r.k. government have been making unremitting efforts for a long time to put an end to the painful division of the country and the nation and to bring about independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. way back on july 28, 1953, the day after the armistice in korea, comrade kim il sung issued a call: "all patriotic political parties and social organizations and all patriotic people both in north and south korea, irrespective of their past activities and their political beliefs, should be united for the reunification and independence of the fatherland." in may last year comrade kim il sung put forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. this led to the publication of the north-south joint statement in july last year. the door was thus opened for exchanges between the north and the south and an important step was made in bringing about a settlement of the question of reunification through consultations between the north and the south. in the year past, the d.p.r.k. government has once again made a series of positive proposals to expedite independent and peaceful reunification. but all these proposals were rejected and opposed by the south korean authorities under various pretexts. such a stand is entirely in contravention of the national aspiration of all the korean people.

in an important speech on june 23, president kim il sung put forward a new line and five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country:

to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south; to realize collaboration and interchange in all the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields; to convene a great national assembly composed of representatives of people of all strata, political parties and social organizations both in the north and the south to resolve through consultation the question of reunification of the country; to institute a north-south confederation under the single name of the state -- "the confederal republic of koryo"; and the north and the south should advance jointly in the field of foreign relations and should not enter the united nations separately. president kim il sung also stressed that the u.s. troops should be withdrawn from south korea at the earliest possible date and the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" should be dissolved. these propositions of president kim il sung point out clearly the correct way and steps for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea; they reflect the common aspiration and interests of the whole korean people and are of great significance to the promotion of the korean people's great cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the chinese government and people resolutely support these propositions.

numerous facts show that realization of independent and peaceful reunification of korea has become a strong historical trend which no force can stop. we are convinced that the korean people are bound to get rid of the obstacles on their way of advance and realize their sacred national aspiration without foreign interference.

taiwan province has always been an inalienable part of china's sacred territory since ancient times. the compatriots in taiwan are our flesh and blood. liberation of taiwan is china's internal affair which brooks no interference from any foreign country. the entire chinese people including the compatriots in taiwan are united as one and are making concerted efforts; they will surely eliminate foreign interference and accomplish the historical task of liberating taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

china and korea are of one family. the people of our two countries have cemented with blood an unbreakable revolutionary friendship in protraced struggle against their common enemies. our friendship is nurtured personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung; it is built on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and can stand stern trials. in the days to come, the chinese people will, as always, remain united with the korean people; they will support each other and march forward side by side.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Visits Reservoir, Palace Museum in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, and members of his party today made a morning excursion to the miyun reservoir northeast of peking and were warmly welcomed by the workers there.

col. traore and other distinguished malian guests were accompanied on the trip by chang wen-pi, chinese minister of water conservancy and power, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the guests drove on to the main dam to get a bird's eye view of the reservoir. colonel traore inquired in detail about the reservoir, the biggest on peking's outskirts. yen chen-feng, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the reservoir administration, and other leading members told the visitors that, built in two years of effort after liberation, the reservoir freed 400,000 hectares of land in the lower reaches from flood and irrigated 266,000 hectares of cropland. it also supplied water for the city's industrial and drinking purposes.

the distinguished guests then made a boat tour of the mountain-encircled reservoir. they came to the hydro-electric power station by the main dam and viewed the four generating units with a combined capacity of 60,000 kilowatts.

colonel moussa traore wished the workers still greater achievements. yen chen-feng said that the visit of the distinguished malian guests was an encouragement to the workers. he thanked the guests for this.

among those accompanying the distinguished guests on the visit were deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry chao yuan and chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh.

colonel moussa traore and the other distinguished malian guests this afternoon visited the palace museum and saw an exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they were accompanied by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and curator of the museum wu chung-chao.

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore Attends Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, and other distinguished malian guests attended a soiree here, and watched the revolutionary modern ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe. they were accompanied by teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo and his wife and embassy officials also attended.

colonel moussa traore and the other distinguished guests were greeted by a standing ovation by the audience when they entered the theatre in the company of teng hsiao-ping and others.

at the end of the performance, colonel moussa traore and other malian guests went on the stage, and warmly shook hands with the performers to congratulate them on their success, and presented them a floral basket.

among those watching the performance were leading members of departments concerned ho ying, ting hsueh-sung, wu yin-hsien, ho kung-kai, chao yuan and chu chuan-hsien, and chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh.

the soiree was jointly sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese-african peoples' friendship association to honour the malian head of state.

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore Visits Army Unit in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, and other distinguished malian guests visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army today and were warmly received by the p.l.a. men.

the guests were accompanied on the visit by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., and chang yun-lung, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units.

the army barracks today was bedecked with red flags. the commanders and fighters beat drums and played the traditional chinese flute to greet the malian head of state and other guests upon their arrival.

escorted by leading members of the unit pang hsiu-ting, wang tung-fang and ting yu-hai, colonel moussa traore and the other guests made a round of a company club, dormitory, a foodstuff processing shop, a mill house, and a pharmaceutical shop run by officers' wives. the visitors watched the armymen give a live ammunition shooting practice.

the distinguished malian guests were invited to lunch with commanders and fighters, at which malian head of state colonel moussa traore paid warm tributes to the friendship between the malian and chinese peoples. he said: "friendly cooperation has united the malian and chinese peoples. i believe that our visit will further strengthen the friendship between the peoples and armies of our two countries."

the lunch was followed by a performance of songs and dances given by the fighters' amateur art troupe about their life and training.

accompanying the distinguished guests on the tour were also chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dakar, Jun. 22, 1973)

abdou diouf, prime minister of the republic of senegal, received chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan here yesterday, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1973)

willy spuhler, former head of the political department of switzerland, and his wife left here by air today to visit southern china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by ma chia-chun, a leading member of chinese department, albert-louis natural, swiss ambassador to china, and his wife.

during their stay in peking, the swiss friends visited a school, an art and craft exhibition and an exhibition on relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Kwangtung Men's Volleyball Team Concludes Visit to Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jun. 22, 1973)

the kwangtung men's volleyball team of china left here for home this evening after a friendly visit to tanzania.

it was seen off at the airport by secretary of the tanzanian volleyball association makunda and tanzanian volleyball players.

counsellor of the chinese embassy here chang chun-hua was also present.

the chinese volleyball team played two friendly matches against the dar es salaam combined volleyball team and the tanzanian people's defence forces team on june 18 and 19.

the tanzanian ministry of national education gave a farewell reception for the chinese guests yesterday.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Table Tennis Association Gives Dinner for Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Bangkok, Jun. 23, 1973)

the table tennis association of thailand (t.t.a.t.) gave a farewell dinner on june 21 in honour of the chinese table tennis delegation.

attending the dinner were police general prasert ruchirawong, honorary president of t.t.a.t. and minister of health, prasit kanchanawat, minister of commerce, general tem honsedhi, president of t.t.a.t., bunsom martin, deputy minister of education, anu romyanond, vice president of t.t.a.t., government officials of the departments concerned and thai table tennis players.

in his speech, general tem honsedhi described the visit of the chinese table tennis delegation to thailand as a historic event in the history of friendship between thailand and china. he wished that the friendship between the peoples of the two countries would develop in the coming days.

chuang tse-tung, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation, thanked the hosts for their warm hospitality accorded to the delegation. he said that all members of the delegation were deeply moved by the friendly sentiment of the thai people towards the chinese people during their visit. they will bring it back to china and conveyed it to the chinese people.

the players of the two countries chatted cordially at dinner, asked each other for signatures, exchanged souvenirs and sang songs praising their friendship.

at the end of the dinner, players of the two countries performed together a thai folk dance which is very popular in the country.

the chinese players had their last match with the thai players on the same day.

eight games, four men's singles, one women's singles, two men's doubles and one women's doubles, were played. the guest team won by six to two.

prasit kanchanwat, minister of commerce, and the leading members of the t.t.a.t. watched the match.

as the chinese players were about to leave after the match, a huge crowd gathered at the entrance of the indoor stadium and on the road to wave warmly to them.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution Recommending Two German States for UN Membership

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 22, 1973)

the security council of the united nations adopted a resolution at a meeting this morning recommending to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly to be opened in september, 1973, the admission of the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany to the united nations.

after the resolution was adopted on the basis of consensus without being put to vote, the representatives of all members countries of the security council made speeches to explain the positions of their respective governments on the subject.

chinese representative huang hua said that the chinese delegation is of the opinion that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the u.n. charter, both the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany are qualified for membership in the united nations. therefore the delegation supports their applications and agrees that the security council recommends to the u.n. general assembly the admission of the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany to the united nations. the chinese delegation hopes that after their applications are approved by the general assembly, both the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany will make due contributions to the implementation of the purposes of the united nations and the principles defined in its charter.

he said, "after world war two, for reasons known to all, germany has been divided into two states. nearly 28 years have elapsed since the end of world war two, but no peace treaty with germany has been concluded and the two german states are still living under abnormal conditions. we maintain that a just and reasonable settlement of the german question should be achieved at an early date on condition of respecting the interests and wishes of the people of the two german states and that the affairs of the german people should be settled by the german people themselves through consultations."

huang hua pointed out that china has established diplomatic relations with both the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany. china is ready to further develop its relations with the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

the friendship between the chinese people and the german people will certainly further develoo and grow stronger.

in mid-june, the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany applied for u.n. membership respectively.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jun. 22, 1973)

president kaunda of zambia received chinese ambassador to zambia, li chiang-fen at the state house on june 19. the president had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador.

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RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

The "Pauper" Clinic Is Being Run Better and Better

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 26, 1973)

In Tsunhua hsien, Hopei Province, there is clinic of the Luchiayü commune. By carrying forward the spirit of the "pauper" which Wang Kuo-fan brought into play when he led the poor and lower-middle peasants to run the agricultural cooperative in those years, this clinic is run on the basis of self-reliance, hard struggle and diligence and frugality. Within the short space of four years, there has been an enormous change in the outlook of this clinic. When this clinic was first set up, some people were worried that because of "poverty" it would not be able to survive. However, it is presently better and better run and more and more welcomed by the people.

Relying on the Spirit of the "Pauper" To Triumph Over Difficulties

The Luchiayü commune clinic was founded in the early part of 1969. At that time, the "resources" of the clinic was paper-thin. Its premises were borrowed from the production team. There was little medical equipment and its entire capital amounted to only slightly over 4,000 yuan. Quite a number of people grumbled, "With such poor 'resources' how could the clinic be properly run?"

As anticipated, in no more than six months, problems arose. Many medicine bottles on the shelf were empty. In half a year, they not only used up all the funds, but were also over 1,000 yuan in debt. At that time, the class enemies whipped up an evil wind saying: "The health center will be called off, sooner or later it will be finished" and they vainly attempted to incite the commune members into pulling out from the medical cooperative jointly run by the commune and the production brigades.

Difficulties loomed over the heads of all workers in the clinic like a rock weighing a thousand catties. Some people were of the opinion that as there was no way for them to run properly the clinic with their own strength, they should approach the higher level and rely on the state for help to overcome their difficulties.

Should the clinic be continued and how could it be properly run? For the sake of solving this question, Li Su-chen, a responsible member of the clinic backed by the Party committee of the commune, organized the personnel of the entire clinic to hold a study class.

At the study class, everybody looked back over the sufferings of the broad masses caused in the past by the shortage of doctors and medicine in Luchiayü commune. Prior to liberation, under the weight of the three great mountains, the masses led a very hard life. Diseases were rampant, and countless people lost their lives because there was no medical treatment for the sick. In 1958, this commune set up a clinic, subsequently, however, sabotaged by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist health line, this clinic could make no headway and was unable to change basically the shortage of doctors and medicine there.

Looking back over the past in this way deepened the hatred of everybody toward the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and the former society, and strengthened their determination in implementing Chairman Mao's directive, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural area" and running the commune clinic properly.

However, how could the extremely feeble "resources" of the clinic be changed and how could the clinic be properly run?

The feat of Wang Kuo-fan in leading 23 poor peasant households to set up the "pauper cooperative" with only three mules in former years provided everybody with a revelation. They said: "Ours is the home of 'paupers.' What the 'pauper cooperative' under Wang Kuo-fan could do certainly could also be done by us!" All came to the unanimous conclusion that they certainly must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the "pauper," rely on their own efforts, struggle hard, and by relying mainly on the strength of collective economy and the masses, run the commune clinic properly.

In the second half of the year, the Luchiayü commune clinic started to gather Chinese medicinal herbs. For a time, this commune was hit by influenza. Li Chien, a veteran doctor of Chinese medicine with a poor-peasant background, set out together with more than ten barefoot doctors and health workers, and braving the cold winter winds, traveling over mountains and valleys, they came to the foot of the Great Wall more than 100 li away to gather medicinal herbs useful for the prevention of influenza. Within several days, they gathered more than 1,000 catties, and on their return, they distributed them to various households in the commune for use, thus greatly reducing the incidence of influenza. While giving a hand to gathering medicinal herbs, the clinic also mobilized the masses to gather Chinese medicinal plants, and in a little more than half a year, the masses gathered several dozen species of medicinal plants weighing over 2,000 catties.

The clinic also energetically adopted some folk medicines for the prevention and treatment of diseases among the masses. In the latter half of the year, it made use of native prescriptions, acupuncture and moxibustion, and heat therapy to give treatment to more than 20,000 patients. It not only gave medical treatment to the poor and lower-middle peasants who were sick, but also greatly pared down medical expenditures.

The spirit of the "pauper" bore fruits, and in that half year, they not only made up the deficit incurred in the first half of the year, but also raked up a surplus of more than 1,370 yuan.

Run the Clinic More Properly Through Self-Reliance

After retrieving the difficult situation, the Luchiayü commune clinic did not come to a halt in carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of the "pauper." The working personnel of this clinic were thinking of this problem: How could the clinic be run better and better and more properly serving the poor and lower-middle peasants?

At the beginning, because of the poor medical equipment of the clinic and its rather low technical level, it could only treat the common diseases, and emergency cases involving the departments of surgery, the five organs and gynecology had to be sent to a hospital. On one occasion, a woman commune member of poor-peasant status was suffering from appendicitis. At the time because the clinic had neither wards nor an operating room, and no one could perform such an operation, the patient had to be sent to a hospital in another place. Consequently, the patient had to stay in hospital for more than 20 days at a cost of over 110 yuan.

This incident aroused the deep thought of everybody: Luchiayü is situated in a remote mountain area. Should we be unable to treat a seriously ill patient who come to us for treatment, he would have to travel more than 30 li to the nearest hospital, or more than 100 li to another one farther away. The journey could be unsafe for the patient and also add to the burden of the masses. Someone proposed setting up a ward and an operating room in the clinic for lightening the sufferings and medical burden of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The moment this proposal was brought forward, it was actively supported by the Party committee of the Luchiayü commune and backed by the broad masses. After due discussion by the clinic, it was unanimously agreed that the setting up of a ward and the development of surgery was a concrete step for transforming medical and health condition in the countryside as well as a practical action for implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian health line. Therefore, they first sent four persons to another place to learn to perform surgical operations and built a ward themselves. As a consequence, it didn't cost much to build a ward and develop surgery. After several years of diligent study and hard work and repeated practice, the clinic is now able to perform four common surgical operations including appendectomy and hysterectomy, and has successfully handled more than 100 cases, thus enabling more than 21 patients who were dying to obtain a new lease on life.

Over the past few years, various specialized departments have in succession been developed in the Luchiayü commune clinic, and their professional scope is steadily expanding. Now they are able to conduct the three major standard laboratory tests on blood, urine and feces, as well as blood typing and blood matching. They are also able to treat many common and recurrent diseases in the departments of pedology, gynecology and the five organs. There has also been a very great improvement in the sphere of medical technique on the part of the health and medical personnel.

This clinic is also lending a hand to the building of a small pharmaceutical plant and can manufacture its own pills, powders, salves, tinctures and tablets and more than 72 different types of medicines and drugs to satisfy basically its own need. The Luchiayü commune clinic has already initially become a small-scale general hospital with all-round development in various specialized fields. The masses said delightedly: "Do not be deceived by the 'rustic atmosphere' of our clinic; it is capable of treating serious diseases and doing great things."

Always Bring the Spirit of the "Pauper" Into Play

Four years have elapsed, and a profound transformation has taken place in the Luchiayü commune clinic. Two rows of brand new brick buildings have been put up and the wards are filled with new hospital beds. There has also been some increase in medical equipment, and there are microscopes, stills, simple operating tables and surgical packs. Medicines are in more abundant supply than before.

However, in the Luchiayü commune clinic, the revolutionary spirit of the "pauper" marked by self-reliance, diligence and frugality has continued to be enhanced and glorified.

As was the case in the past, they are still maintaining the system of "prescription evaluation." Every ten days, the personnel of the whole clinic and the "barefoot doctors" of various production brigades would assemble together and produce the prescriptions they have made during the past ten days for individual analysis and study, to see whether the prescription was suitably prescribed and whetehr there was any wasteful use of medicine. Has expensive medicine been prescribed for a disease that could be treated with less expensive medicine? Have five types of medicine been prescribed for a disease that could be treated with three types? This kind of "prescription evaluation" has not only improved the level of medical technique, but has also put a stop to waste.

As was the case in the past, wasteful use is not made of even a small ampoule costing only ¥0.15. When giving an injection to a patient, the ampoule is always carefully preserved. Li Shu-kung, a barefoot doctor, was able to save more than 2,800 ampoules a year. The disinfectant cotton used after giving injections to the patient and the bandages and gauze from the changing of dressings are not discarded because they are dirty, but are generally cleaned and sterilized for future use.

Although brand new brick buildings have been put up by the clinic, yet for the sake of freeing another room for use as a ward, they also repaired a matshed for the rear-service personnel to use as office. They never spend money to buy articles for everyday use or medical equipment that they could make themselves.

In the Luchiayü commune clinic, all measures for the practice of self-reliance, hard struggle and diligence and frugality are being preserved, continued and developed. The revolutionary spirit of the "pauper" continues to emit its radiance from this clinic in the mountain region.

- NCNA Reporter

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Rapid Growth of Commune Clinics in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

nearly every one of china's 50,000 people's communes has a clinic, because health departments at all levels have made great efforts in carrying out chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

concentration on building commune clinics has been marked since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the rural areas now account for more than half of china's professional medical workers and medical appropriations.

with the help and guidance of mobile medical teams and city medical workers who go to work in the countryside from time to time and huge quantities of medical equipment and drugs supplied by the state, the commune clinics in china are steadily improving their service to the peasant masses.

before liberation, there were virtually no hospitals in china's countryside, which is inhabitated by 80 per cent of the population. the labouring people could not afford medical treatment. but now patients can see a doctor in their own brigades or communes. difficult cases are referred to county hospitals.

a commune clinic is generally set up in a small town or a densely populated village, on a scale determined by the commune's population, geographic features and incidence of disease. the usual clinic has ten to twenty beds and about the same number of medical workers.

there are two types of commune clinics, those funded by the state and those funded by the collective, the first accounting for one-third of the total. the state-funded clinics have physicians and surgeons, x-ray machines, high power-microscopes, refrigerators, high-pressure sterilizers and other medical apparatus, and can handle fairly complicated surgery and gynecological operations. the technical level of the other commune clinics is improving steadily.

the commune clinics work in coordination with the production brigades and teams to carry out sanitation campaigns and control diseases the commune clinic workers do not merely wait for the patients to come to the clinic. instead they regularly tour the production brigades and teams and help barefoot doctors treat difficult cases. many of the commune clinics give the peasants general medical check-up and keep health records.

chishan county in shansi province, a model in medical and health work, mobilized the masses and the incidence

of infectious diseases dropped to 0.5 per cent as against about 10 per cent in the early post-liberation days. cases of chronic diseases have been reduced by 30 per cent compared with 1958.

in chiehyang county, kwangtung province, only six of the twenty commune clinics could do abdominal operations before the cultural revolution. acute cases had to be rushed to the county hospital dozens of kilometres away. the commune clinics have since 1966 helped improve the skill of their staff through training courses or individual guidance by more experienced doctors. operating theatres and in-patients wards have been set up in all twenty clinics. they can now handle gastrectomy, appendicitis, intestinal obstruction and others. most of them can perform caesarian section as well. all emergency cases get prompt treatment.

the out-patient departments of many commune clinics now offer round-the-clock service. physicians also make daily visits to patients who prefer home treatment.

the majority of the million and more barefoot doctors in the cooperative medical service have been trained in special courses or individually by commune clinics. a number of existing barefoot doctors are selected each year to receive more advanced training in hospitals.

the commune clinics follow the principle of combining chinese and western procedures. many of them have set up workshops to prepare traditional medicine from local herbs.

physicians of the western school are encouraged to learn from the traditional school and doctors of both schools often hold consultations and pool their experience in studying case histories.

during their tours of villages they consult experienced folk physicians and growers of medicinal herbs and collect tested prescriptions and therapies popular among the people. handbooks of such collections have been printed.

areas inhabited by national minorities and remote mountainous and stock-breeding areas have made particularly rapid progress in setting up commune clinics, thanks to the special attention given by party organisations and medical departments at all levels.

the working people in sinkiang were plagued by a variety of infectious diseases before liberation owing to the lack of medical facilities. infant mortality rate reached as high as some 40 per cent in certain outlying places. as a result, the minority population was declining. a hospital now exists in each county and a clinic in each people's commune, and about 90 per cent of the production brigades are covered by the cooperative

medical service. the worst infectious diseases have been brought under control, and infant mortality rate has been reduced considerably. the minority population has almost doubled since the early post-liberation days.

in the inner mongolian autonomous region, each banner (county) has its own hospital and more than 700 commune clinics have been set up in the grasslands and rural areas. not a single hospital existed in those areas before liberation.

the one and a half million emancipated serfs and slaves in tibet, who were treated worse than beasts of burden by the manorial lords before the democratic reform, now enjoy free medical care financed by the state.

EDUCATED YOUTH

Party Organization at Various Levels of the Production and Construction Forces in Kwangchow Conscientiously Educate and Actively Lead the Broad Masses of Educated Young People To Take Root on the Island and Build Up the Frontier

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 25, 1973)

(NCNA Kwangchow, June 24, 1973) Party organizations at various levels of the Canton production and construction forces in Kwangchow are actively guiding the young people to take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and to steel themselves and grow up on the front-line of the three great revolutionary movements. Since 1969, more than 7,200 persons among the educated young people in this production corps have joined the Chinese Communist Party and more than 55,000 of them have joined the Communist Youth League. Over 2,080 have been promoted as company and organ cadres, 78 have been elected as members of Party committees at both the divisional and regimental levels, and over 190 have been elected deputy secretaries to regimental CYL committees. The broad masses of educated young people are making contributions to build up the frontier of the motherland.

Party organizations at various levels of this corps regard the training and education of educated young people as an important matter in the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Such work is placed on the agenda of the Party committee and put under the personal charge of the No. 1 and No. 2 persons. Each year, the Party committee of a certain division would call five to six standing committee meetings to study specially the problem of training educated young people. The Party committee also organized the cadres and staff members of the division to study Chairman Mao's directive on the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat so as to raise the consciousness of everyone in properly doing work for the educated young people. Leading a work group, the secretary of the Party committee of the division went to six different categories of company units to stay at selected spots for conducting thoroughgoing investigations and studies and summing up the experience gained in the training of educated young people.

Hsü Ch'eng-yü, a member of the Party committee, used to work together with Communist fighter Chang Szu-te in the past. He scaled mountains and crossed rivers to visit every company of the division, and by making reports to the educated young people and holding symposiums with them, taught them to emulate the spirit of Comrade Chang Szu-te in serving the people wholeheartedly.

The 4th company of a certain unit is a newly set up company unit. Some of the educated young people were not accustomed to the difficult environments when they first arrived there. Hsü Ch'eng-yü thereupon told them about the feats of the Red Army which climbed over snow-covered mountains and crossed grasslands, and the heroic sacrifices made by countless martyrs for the revolution. He also told them about the lofty quality of Comrade Chang Szu-te who

worked wholeheartedly for the liberation of the people and thoroughly for the interests of the people. This profoundly touched everybody and strengthened their resolve to inherit the glorious revolutionary tradition of old Red Army in triumphing over difficulties and founding an undertaking through hard struggle.

With the pace set by the cadres and old workers, they made their way through thick undergrowths and forests, and quickly erected huts, reclaimed the wasteland and planted it to rubber trees. Lu Hsiang-yün, a hero of the sea-crossing operation, always led the charge in the course of teaching the young people to build socialism as he used to do when he fought in those years. He regularly used the heroic deeds of the PLA in the liberation of Hainan Island to inspire the educated young people to bring into play the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, to take root on the island and to build up the frontierland.

Many veteran workers of this division also consciously shouldered the load of educating the young people. Old worker Ch'en Hui-ying showed concern for the educated young people politically, paid attention to their way of life and helped them technically, thus enabling them to make very rapid progress. Four educated young people in her squad are now holding the posts of deputy political instructor and squad leader respectively. Because of the firm grasp exercised by this division on work of training and educating the educated young people, more than 2,600 educated young people in the whole division have been appraised activists on various fronts and more than 130 have been appraised pace-setters of one kind or another.

Party committees at various levels of this corps are paying special attention to leading the educated young people in reading seriously the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, develop in a thoroughgoing manner the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, raising their level of consciousness in the class struggle and struggle in line, and basically strengthening their consciousness in integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and diligently transforming their world outlook.

Based on the characteristics of these educated young people who are high in enthusiasm and have a strong desire for knowledge, Party committees at various levels of this corps have helped them to set up reading groups, and by conducting study symposiums and political evening schools for them, have organized them to study revolutionary theory seriously and also trained for them a number of study tutors. In the course of organizing the educated young people to study conscientiously and carry out thoroughgoing criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, they repeatedly guided everybody to comprehend thoroughly the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism, and study the theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on youth problems. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants in their place of garrison, they contrasted the sufferings of the past with today's happiness, criticized deeply the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and incessantly strengthened the determination of the young people in taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants.

Sha Shao-fang, an educated young woman from the Teuchew-Swatow plain, has read through Volume I to Volume IV of the Selected Works of Chairman Mao as well as selected and read such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution" under the guidance of the Party committee of the corps, and has written many essays on ideas obtained. Through reading and studying, criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, she has further raised her consciousness in taking the road of integrating herself with the workers and peasants.

At first, she was with the latex tapping squad, but was later transferred to the pig-raising squad. By humbly learning from the old workers and showing fear of neither hardship nor fatigue in raising pigs for the revolution, she was commended by the CYL committee and the Party committee. Last year, she gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and was elected deputy secretary to a regimental CYL committee.

In the course of training and educating the educated young people, Party committees at various levels of this corps, seeing that it was easy for two kinds of tendencies--the tendency to attach importance only to technique and the tendency to slight technique--to appear among the educated young people, repeatedly organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's theses on the unity of politics and technique and the unity of "redness and vocational proficiency." They made thoroughgoing revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and helped everybody handle correctly the relations between politics and technique. They also regularly adopted such methods as conducting technique study classes, organizing science and technique study groups and convening technique exchange meetings to raising the latex-tapping technique and other vocational techniques of the educated young people.

This year, after spending more than a year in conducting experiments time and again, latex-tapper Lin K'o-hui, an educated young woman of 20, successfully created an advanced latex-tapping experience which almost raised the latex output by double. After the popularization of her experience, many backward plantation sections have rapidly changed their outlook.

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RIVER CONTROL

The Masses Have Built-in Recuperative Powers

- An account of the permanent control of the Big Black River by the Party committee of Chotzu hsien, Inner Mongolia, through dogged adherence to the mass line -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 24, 1973)

As the passenger train of the Peking-Paotow Railway rolls into Chotzu hsien, Inner Mongolia, look southward, people catch sight of two great embankments of green rocks that stretch endlessly like a bastion of iron sandwiched in between the two great embankments, the tumbling Black River flows meekly westernward. Beyond the great embankments, there stretches a vast expanse of field plots crisscrossed by ditches. This represents the fruitful results of the control of the Black River and the creation of fertile fields by the Party committee of Chotzu hsien through dogged adherence to the mass line.

Go Amidst the Masses for Ideas

The Big Black River runs through the whole of Chotzu hsien. In the past, floods were unleashed from the mountains in the rainy season and the Black River overflew its banks and run wild, and it was necessary to raise crops in the mountains to remove the villages uphill. For 40 years, an average of almost 1,000 mow of flat shoreland was each year washed away or reduced into rubble-packed sandy areas. The Big Black River had become a major threat to the development of local agricultural production. The masses dubbed it the "Big Evil River." Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hsien Party committee also had conducted investigations and mapped out on a control plan. But a little figuring was enough to show that the program was beset with many difficulties due to the shortage of funds and material resources, and the control plan had to be set aside. It was thus necessary to make do with temporary expedients, such as patching and mending, filling and plugging. The Big Black River remained a curse to the people.

In 1970, the mass campaign for learning from Tachai in agriculture surged up to a new high. The Party committee of Chotzu hsien realized that in order to transform the backward agricultural features in Chotzu hsien, it was imperative to start with the permanent control of the Black River so as to recover the several tens of thousand mow of fertile land swallowed up by the Black River, thus turning the curse into a blessing. But some leading members had little confidence. They said: "It would be nice to have the Big Black River brought under control, but this is beyond our power due to the shortage of funds, material resources and technical knowhow!" What does this "power" boil down to after all? Financial and material resources or the masses of people? The leading comrades of the hsien Party committee organized everyone to repeatedly study the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on trusting the masses, relying on the masses and respecting the initiative of the masses, to go amidst the masses and to find a way out together with the masses.

From the winter of 1970 to the spring of 1971, the secretaries of the hsien Party committee and the standing committee went on three different occasions to conduct investigations in 16 communes at the Black River basin. The burning desire of the broad masses for the permanent control of the Big Black River and the moving scene of their struggle against the Black River greatly enlightened the cadres. Inspired by the Tachai spirit many communes and brigades relied on collective strength to cut ways through the mountain, and change river courses. They excavated earth and hauled rocks, built rock embankments, conducted water through mountain tunnels, and waged a tenacious struggle against the Big Black River. Full of excitement, a poor peasant more than sixty years old called Chang Chen-man of the Peihaotzu Brigade in Luyup'ing Commune told a leading comrade of the hsien Party committee: "Go ahead with the control! This is a great event that will bring happiness to our descendants for generations to come! Nobody else can be counted on to do the job if we don't do it ourselves." The Shih-mengtzu production brigade of the Yingt'angtzu Commune had only 138 full-time and half-time laborers of both sexes. They relied on their pair of hands to overcome one impasse after another, and in the short course of several months they cut out a 200-odd-meter-long water-carrying tunnel through the rocks in the mountains, reclaimed over 150 mow of land and extended the irrigated acreage by more than 1,000 mow. The masses there said heroically: "With the resolve and a pair of hands, we are afraid of nothing. Even a diamond-hard mountain can be dug through from end to end!"

Like spring rains, the heroism displayed by the broad masses in fighting against nature and the soil washed away the idealist spirit and the dust of little-peasant economy in the minds of the leading members of the hsien Party committee. They felt in a down-to-earth way that masses had the strength to turn the tables against nature. The key lay in whether the leading cadres had the determination to do things on a large scale.

Having really seen the strength in the masses, the hsien Party committee had its confidence strengthened. It came out with a decision for the all-round permanent control of the Big Black River. Its members boldly aroused the masses, launched a mass campaign in a big way and organized a large river-control army with almost 10,000 men, and waged battle against the Black River along a battle front more than 100 kilometers long. A mass campaign for the overall control of the Black River at the upper, middle and lower reaches rose in great vigor.

Go Amidst the Masses to Look for Ways

When the river-control program was first designed, the Party committee of Chotzu hsien did not seriously discuss things with the masses, and only three types of embankments were designed along the general specifications and patterns for flood-control rock embankments. When work started on the project, the masses voiced their criticisms against the design proposal, and described the method of direction as "a sweeping cut with the knife brought all the way down." Acting on the opinions of the masses, the hsien Party committee organized a three-in-one surveying group composed of the leadership, the masses and technical personnel. A careful survey was made of the mountain on both banks of the river, the volume of river flow and its direction of movement. Results pointed to the correctness of the masses'

criticism. Therefore, they increased the three types of embankments originally designed to 11 types. The aim of taking peculiar local features into consideration and insuring the quality of the project was achieved. The process of revising the design proposal made them deeply realized that only by doggedly following the practice of from the masses and back to the masses, continuously concentrating mass wisdom and turning mass experience into the experience of the leadership could we grasp the skill and knowledge for directing the operation.

The Tunghaola Brigade of the Fushengchuang Commune is a mountainous area. People there made use of the natural conditions marked by the abundance of clay cliffs to evolve the method of extracting clay from caves for filling in the fields in winter and launching shock attack to build embankments in the spring. The aim of making river control benefit planting in the same year was achieved. The hsien Party committee considered this a good experience and called on various communes and brigades to study and popularize it according to local conditions. The leading members of the hsien Party committee also separately made their way to areas of different types so as to sum up the experiences of different types of areas in an effort to make river control benefit the whole hsien in the same year. A deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee went to the Fuhu Brigade of the Ch'ihsiaoying Commune on the plain to make investigations. Seeing that clay could not be extracted from caves in winter on the plain, he discussed things again and again with the masses and thought out the method of launching a shock attack in winter to get hold of making concentrated effort to fill in the fields in the spring. The aim of making planting yield benefit in the same year was achieved just the same. As the conditions of various plains were not entirely the same, this deputy secretary again summed up the method adopted by the Kuaichiehpu Brigade of the Fuhsing Commune--digging holes and filling in earth for planting maize, beans and other crops at selected spots--and found it suitable for those communes and brigade with heavy workload but short of labor. Such a method made economical use of both labor and earth. Last year, through digging holes on newly reclaimed land that had not been completely filled in for spot planting on the river banks over 10,000 mow were planted to crops in the whole hsien, and over 1,000,000 catties of grain were brought in.

Be Good at Arousing and Maintaining Mass Activism

In the course of exercising leadership over river control, the Party committee of Chotzu hsien came to realize that the higher the mass enthusiasm the greater the need for paying attention to arousing and maintaining mass activism with Party policies.

When overall work started on the control of the Big Black River, policy-related problems were encountered in many fields. At first, in the face of the excellent situation prevailing in the mass campaign, some commune and brigade cadres forgot what had brought it about and did not pay serious attention to the implementation of policies. Of the 15 production teams in the Fusheng Brigade of the Fushengchuang Commune involved in the river-control effort, only four received benefits. Seeing that the benefited units had little strength but a heavy workload, some members of the commune Party committee advocated the extending of uncompensated aid and

support by the eleven teams that received not benefits to the four teams that received benefits. As a result, the teams that received no benefits showed no high enthusiasm for the proposal. Such a situation was discovered in time, and the policies were seriously implemented. In line with the principle of "voluntariness and mutual benefit and exchange of equal values," the two methods of exchanging of one kind of labor for another and distribution of newly reclaimed land according to the amount of work put in were adopted. The relations between the teams that received benefits and those that received no benefits were properly handled. This brigade became one of the units that most swiftly fulfilled the river-control task in the whole hsien.

The hsien Party committee seriously summed up and popularized this brigade's experience. In the process of controlling the Big Black River, various communes and brigades boldly aroused the masses to practice socialist mass coordination and cooperation on the one hand and seriously carried out to the letter various policies of relevance on the other. The hsien Party committee helped various communes and brigades correctly handle the relations between the whole and the part, between long-term construction and current-year benefits, between current-year production and the river-control project in conformity with the policies of the Party. They also firmly adhered to the policy of remuneration according to work and the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women. The more the masses worked, the greater their enthusiasm.

Through diligent and hard work, the broad masses of cadres and the people have in the past two years or more used over 4,060,000 cubic meters of earth and rocks to construct over 180,000 meters of flood-control embankments, 98 sluicegates and more than 60 water-lifting stations, to reclaim over 20,000 mow of new land, to protect more than 40,000 mow of existing arable land and to extend the irrigated acreage by over 60,000 mow. Now, the churning and swirling Black River has been subdued and tamed, and is at people's beck and call. The broad masses proudly declared: "We have accomplished in two years what we failed to accomplish in 20 years." (Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent)

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LITERATURE AND ART

Undismayed, Continue To Forge Ahead

by

Wen I-ping (聞毅兵)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 24, 1973)

A. You must have seen part of the literary and art programs of the "May 1" gala parties recently staged in the capital! These programs are short but energetic, rich and colorful. As the common saying goes, a drop of water can mirror the breakers of the sea. Through the literary and art performances of the gala parties presented on this "small stage," the favorable situation in the flourishing creation of socialist literature and art in our country can be seen.

B. Yes! Lately, the sequal to the "New Battlefield Songs" and a number of newly created literary and art works have also been published. There are really more and more new works of socialist literature and art.

A. This word "more" is used in the context of revolutionary and healthy contents. This is to say that there are gradually more and more fragrant flowers of socialism. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the dictatorship of the revisionist black line in the realm of literature and art, the poisonous weeds of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism were everywhere in the market; in terms of quantity, it cannot be said that they were not many. But, the more this type of "corrosive," the more the harm done and the more would proletarian dictatorship be corroded. It really is good that the great proletarian cultural revolution has, like destroying something already in a state of decay, wiped out the poisonous weeds of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. Today, the workers, peasants and soldiers have dominated the literary and art front and literature and art have really become the powerful weapons "for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy." This kind of "more" is what the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers welcome and what is needed for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

B. Taking quality into consideration these newly emerging works of socialist literature and art have also improved both in ideological level and artistic level.

A. Right! Taking for instance the programs staged at the "May 1" gala parties this time, most of them are good or are relatively good. The programs of different artistic forms have all learned seriously from the experience gained in the creation of revolutionary model plays and are striving to reflect the class struggle and the struggle in line in real life; some of the works, in molding the heroic image of the workers, peasants and soldiers, have also secured definite achievements. Generally speaking, the ideological quality is stronger and the artistic quality higher. In assessing the standard

of works, different classes have different political criteria and artistic criteria. We apparaise the quality of works with the proletarian political and artistic criteria.

B. I agree with your view. If any more is to be said, it is this: We should use the viewpoint of dialectical materialist viewpoint to judge the quantity and the high or low quality of literary and art works. First, the dialectical relations between destruction and construction must be considered. Without destruction, there is no construction; put destruction first, and in the process you have construction. Second, it must be seen that everything follows a process of development. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, at first we have concentrated our firepower on overthrowing the dictatorship of the revisionist black line in literature and art, with emphasis put on establishing model plays for the proletarian literary and art revolution. On this basis, we have proceeded to a new depth on a broader front, and while continuing with the criticism of the revisionist line in literature and art of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, we have vigorously popularized the revolutionary model plays and actively develop the creation of socialist literature and art. Because of this, the number of new works of different forms has gradually increased and the quality continuously raised. This fact eloquently illustrates that the prosperity of the socialist literary and art undertaking needs to put destruction first and a developing process. From now on, with the deepening of the proletarian cultural revolution, there will definitely emerge a scene of greater prosperity marked by the luxuriant blossoming of a hundred flowers in revolutionary literature and art and different forms of contending in novelty and beauty.

A. Whether or not the line is correct ideologically and politically decides everything. The creation of socialist literature and art must rely on the guideline of the correct line, if it wants to develop, to bloom and to prosper. For the past few years, it is the result of the active practice and energetic creation of the broad masses of revolutionary writers and artists under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art that our creation in socialist literature and art has ever been increasing in quantity and daily improving in quality. By making unflagging efforts in practice and continuously summing up experiences under the guidance of the correct line, we would gain more and more experience and obtain greater and greater results.

B. The outlook of the present literary scene is better than that of the past. Right now, the situation of socialist literary and art creation is good. For the sake of developing this excellent situation so that our socialist literary and art undertaking can better adapt itself to the needs of socialist revolution and socialist construction and fully satisfy the needs of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, we must continue to work hard, and create more and better works of socialist literature and art.

A. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure, including its various spheres of culture." The exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of literature and art is a

long and arduous struggle. The road forward is fraught with stormy class struggle and struggle in line. But, as Lu Hsün, the great pioneer of cultural revolution, said: "Like the flow of Yangtze River, cultural reformation cannot be stopped in any way." Today, the proletarian literary and art revolution in our socialist era is irresistibly dashing forward.

B. The situation is excellent but the task is formidable. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art, our revolutionary writers and artists are full of spirits. They must go all out, continue to forge ahead with redouble effort, thoroughly criticize the revisionist literary and art ideology of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, vigorously develop the creation of socialist literature and art, further carry out the proletarian literary and art revolution and win greater victories for the socialist literary and art cause.

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EDUCATION

New Teaching System at East China Agricultural College

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 24, 1973)

a new teaching system that combines teaching, scientific research and production has proved highly effective at anhwei agricultural college in east china. the college has adopted the system ever since it moved from hofei, capital of anhwei province, to the countryside in 1968.

the college is situated in suhsien county on the plains north of the huai river, about 200 kilometres from the provincial capital. it has two branch institutes and its more than 800 worker-peasant-soldier students run six farms and forestry and livestock breeding centres, three insecticide workshops and one veterinary hospital. in addition, it has set up 13 teaching bases in the production brigades and forestry and livestock breeding farms of local people's communes. students stay three to four months every year in these bases to continue their studies, take part in production and carry out research work. this also helps them to apply and to deepen their understanding of theory.

persistent combination of teaching with production has enabled the college to compile 66 new kinds of teaching material over the past few years. taking close account of the needs of production, teachers of entomology now treat the detection of the onset of insect pests with far greater detail in their text books. similarly, teachers of sericulture have enriched their teaching material on the basis of constant visits to go-ahead communes and silkworm farms, where they have studied and summed up the experience of the peasants.

teachers and students of the college have carried out experiments on more than 70 items. these include experiments in rice paddy, wheat, cotton, afforestation and the cultivation of fruit trees, tea, silkworms and mulberry leaves and the prevention and treatment of animal diseases. major achievements have been scored in more than 40 experimental items. the college has supplied local communes and brigades with fine crop strains developed by teachers and students and helped peasants with technical know-how. in addition last year the college grew 300 tons of grain on its own farms.

the agricultural college also runs short-term classes, which have trained around 3,000 commune members in agro-technique over the past two years. the teachers and students of the tea department of a branch institute have trained nearly 600 agro-technicians for seven tea-growing counties in east anhwei. the veterinary department of another branch have helped train about 1,000 local veterinarians and animal breeders.

one of the branch institutes of the college has sent out teams of expert veterinarians to serve the vast rural areas. it has also helped the peasant-teacher li fu-chi to compile a 100,000-word book based on his many years of practical experience. the book, "the treatment of animal ailments by traditional chinese medicine", has been warmly welcomed by animal breeders.

the college's removal to the countryside has brought the teachers and students closer to the poor and lower-middle peasants and has provided opportunities for them to learn from the peasants. the present happiness of the people stands out clearly in contrast to the untold misery in the old society, about which they hear when the peasants relate their past sufferings. they have also benefited by the peasants' penetrating analysis of the struggle between the two lines in the rural areas. all this has heightened the political consciousness of the teachers and students. typifying this development, chi po-heng, a teacher of plant protection, has made many friends among local commune members. over the past few years, he has studied, worked and carried out research alongside the peasants. when he leads his students in practical work in the countryside he stays in the fields and investigates insect pests in all weathers. even on holidays, he often goes to the fields in nearby communes to conduct investigations. once signs of insect pests are discovered, he collaborates with commune members in studying the problems and taking measures to deal with them.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Briefs

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

tea harvest in yunnan

yunnan province in southwest china reported another good spring tea harvest with a greater output than in spring 1972.

included in this higher output are "yunnan black tea" and "puerh tea", both noted for their fragrant aroma and rich taste.

greater efforts than ever before were made this year in the management of the tea gardens. the leading organizations in the tea-producing areas arranged for large numbers of cadres to help with the tea-picking.

before the picking season, trading departments took great care to ensure that the tea producing areas were well supplied with chemical fertilizer and insecticide.

china produces more resin

the output of resin in china's forestry areas in 1972 was 20 per cent higher than in 1971 and 50 per cent higher than in 1965. the production of turpentine has also gone up.

resin is an important product of the mountainous areas, and the people's communes there are paying increasing attention to the protection of pine trees. resin collecting, tree felling and re-afforestation are all being done in a planned way.

more flax grown in heilungkiang

the flax acreage in northeast china's heilungkiang province, a leading flax producer, has gone up by over 20 per cent this year while sowing was well done. twenty counties in the province are now growing flax, nine more than last year.

good bamboo shoots harvest in fukien province

the hsiyuan people's commune in fukien province has reaped a record 320 tons of fresh bamboo shoots.

for more than 1,000 years dried bamboo shoots have been a product of this mountainous area bordering on kiangsi province. the moderate climate and soft earth there are very favourable for bamboo growing.

dried bamboo shoots are an ingredient in a number of famous chinese dishes. before liberation, production of dried bamboo shoots was only about 50 tons a year. since liberation production has more than trebled. the commune's income from dried bamboo shoots is now about 30 per cent of its total income.

PUMPS FOR RURAL COMMUNES

Peking Factories Produce More Pumps for Rural Communes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

the 3,500 sets of pump-well equipment jointly produced by more than one hundred factories in peking have helped the communes around peking reap good summer crops.

this spurt in production is part of the effort by peking industrial departments in implementing the general principle for developing the national economy -- "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor."

the work was stepped up from last winter onwards when the commune members around peking launched a big well-digging campaign, bearing in mind last year's experience in fighting drought. thousands of pump-wells were dug, and the peking municipal revolutionary committee set up a special department and mobilised various factories in the urban and rural parts of the peking area to produce complete sets of equipment for the newly dug wells.

eager to help the campaign, the communist party committee of the peking water-pump factory adopted the slogan "produce more pumps to get more grain". the workers responded with a big drive that tapped the potentials of their equipment, and they overfulfilled their tasks one month ahead of time. at the same time, the factory sent people to help with the installing of the pumps for a number of people's communes. other factories in other districts, counties and communes in the peking area worked in the same spirit and produced enough machinery to equip the new wells in their respective areas.

WATER CONSERVATION

Central China Hsien Transforms Lake Area

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 25, 1973)

a lake-studded county in central china has transformed its low-lying land into fertile fields by adding four power-driven pumping stations and 12,000 irrigation and drainage ditches over the past two decades.

no longer the disaster stricken area it was before liberation, mienyang county in hupeh province, sandwiched between the yangtze and han rivers, now has one good harvest after another.

one day in may of last year, a downpour of 200 mm. submerged 30,000 hectares of early-rice fields. thanks to the water control facilities built over the years, the fields were drained in three or five days. a severe drought hit the area the next month. a huge pumping station raised water from the han river to irrigate 47,000 hectares of cropland at 70 cubic metres per second. this helped the county achieve 10 per cent more grain last year than in 1971 and a good cotton yield.

water control work began soon after liberation and spurted ahead in 1959 after the people's communes were set up. more than 10,000 builders dug three gravitational irrigation systems and seven drainage trunk canals in seven winter-spring seasons, using water from the han river in the higher northern part of the county to flow down to the yangtze in the east.

the facilities, however, could not cope with a severe flood in the summer of 1969 when the water level in both rivers was higher than the fields. the floods could no longer find a natural outlet in the yangtze.

a new plan had to be made. the county party committee organized the peasants to dig a 50 meter-wide 15 kilometre-long canal from a lake in central mienyang to the han river, terminating in a 14,400 kilowatt pumping station. the project started in the winter of 1970 and was completed two years later. at the same time, 270 pumping stations were installed, 70 wells dug and more than 2,000 other small water control works built. this created a complete system for irrigation and drainage even when the river water level is higher than the fields. with these facilities, the county resisted a big flood and a long drought last year.

the county allocates 50 to 70 per cent of its annual income for water control works. it produces small diesel engines, electric motors, pumps and cement, the big pumps being provided by the state.

METEOROLOGY

Meteorologists Compile "Cloud Atlas of China"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

members of the research institute of the central meteorological bureau recently compiled a "cloud atlas of china" that will soon be off the press.

the book contains 110 coloured pictures of cloud formations and weather phenomena with concise explanations. the meteorological workers travelled all over china to take representative photos. the verified experience of folk weathermen and scientific explanation have been incorporated in this book.

based on the common characteristics of their formation and changes, clouds are classified according to the height of the cloud base, shapes, structures and causes, and illustrated with typical cloud formations. this will help meteorological workers identify various clouds and grasp the laws of weather changes, and provide a basis for weather forecasting based on such data.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

the albanian friendship visiting group left here for home by air yesterday after a friendly visit to china. the leader of the group is petrit nika, secretary of the party committee of the tushnje district and deputy leader is faik kopace, secretary of the party committee of the librashdi district.

the group was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments, including cheng chih-ping, ting ping and shih lin-feng. jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here was present.

the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived here on may 30. during their tour of shanghai, kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, hangchow and kueilin they visited factories, people's communes, schools and places of historical interest and were warmly welcomed by secretaries of the provincial and municipal committees of the chinese communist party and people of these places.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Parliamentary Delegation Concludes Its Visits to Yenan and Sian

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 25, 1973)

the ten-member australian parliamentary delegation led by lionel bowen paid visits to yenan and sian from june 22 to june 25 in the company of lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the delegation was warmly welcomed and honoured at a dinner given by tu chin-chang, vice-chairman of the yenan administrative regional revolutionary committee. the distinguished guests visited chairman mao's former residences at the fenghuang hill, yangchialing, date orchard and wangchiaping and the exhibition hall on

chairman mao's activities in leading the chinese revolution in yenan, and had talks with yang pu-hao, labour hero of the former shensi-kansu-ninghsia border region.

the delegation arrived in sian on june 23. it was greeted at the airport by li chi-tao, a standing committee member of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and was then honoured at a dinner given by huo shih-lien, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. while in sian, it visited the sian enamelware factory and the shensi provincial museum, and toured places of historical interest.

the delegation left here for shanghai by special plane this morning.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jun. 25, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation, with chuang tse-tung as leader, arrived here yesterday evening for a friendly visit. the delegation had just concluded its visit to thailand.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by u gwan shein and u thein tin, director and deputy director of the sports and physical education department of burma, and u po hto, president of the table tennis association of burma.

among the several hundred welcomers were burmese table tennis players and young students.

bunches of flowers were presented to the chinese guests by the burmese table tennis players amidst warm handclapping.

chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in burma, was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Gymnastic Team Concludes Visit to Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jun. 24, 1973)

the chinese gymnastic team left montreal via vancouver for home on june 21 after concluding its performance tour of canada.

the team held a friendship competition with the canadian gymnastic team in montreal on the evening of june 20. national flags of china and canada were hung in the gymnasium. when the gymnasts marched into the arena, they were greeted with applause and cheers from over 3,000 spectators. team flags and souvenirs were exchanged and national anthems of the two countries played before the competition started.

the results of the competition were as follows: the chinese men's team won with a team score of 278.65 against 266.45 of the canadian team, and the chinese women's team won with 179.65 against 175.85 of the host team. chinese gymnast tsai huan-tsung won the men's all-round championship with a score of 56.25, while yang ming-ming and chang chung-lin were placed second and third respectively. chinese gymnast ning hsiao-lin won the women's all-round championship title with a score of 36.45, while canadian gymnasts jennifer diachun and nancy mcdonnell won the second and third place respectively.

the competition hall was permeated with warm feelings of friendship between the peoples and gymnasts of the two countries. the spectators repeatedly applauded the magnificent performance of the gymnasts of the two teams.

when the chinese gymnastic team left montreal on june 21, it was seen off at the airport by geoff elliott, president of the canadian gymnastics federation, and members of the ontario and quebec provincial gymnastics associations. as the chinese gymnasts left canada via vancouver for home, rob hill, former president of the british columbia gymnastics association, earl willmott, honorary president of the canadian-chinese friendship association in vancouver, and other canadian friends saw them off at the airport.

CHINA AND CUBA

Peking Reception for Cuban Men's and Women's Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

the chinese volleyball association gave a reception here at lunch hour today to warmly welcome the cuban men's and women's volleyball delegation which is paying a friendly visit to china.

attending were leader of the delegation silvio gutierrez moreno and all members of the delegation, cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the cuban embassy here.

present on the occasion were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and leading members of other organizations concerned wang to, chang chih-huai and chen teh-ho, as well as chinese volleyballers and coaches.

hsia lang and silvio gutierrez moreno spoke at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and cuba would constantly grow.

the cuban delegation arrived in peking on june 23.

Cuban Men's Volleyball Team Plays Opening Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

the visiting cuban men's volleyball team played its first match with the chinese team before 18,000 spectators at the capital indoor stadium here this evening. the result was 2:3 in favour of the chinese team.

it was preceded by a welcome ceremony held by the chinese volleyball association in honour of the cuban volleyball delegation.

present were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, leading members of chinese departments concerned, including li meng-hua, chang wen-chin, hsia lang, chang chih-huai, wang to and wu fan-wu, the cuban volleyball delegation leader silvio gutierrez, cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro and mrs. barreiro, and diplomatic officials of the cuban embassy here.

the stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and cuba. the chinese and cuban players entered the court arm-in-arm, amid warm applause from the spectators.

in the exciting seesaw match which was played to the maximum five sets, the score was tied on many occasions in each of the five sets. the crowd cheered every good shot and good retrieve. the score was 15-9, 13-15, 15-13, 13-15 and 15-8.

the two teams were about the same height, but the cuban players could jump higher and hit the ball from a height beyond the reach of the outstretched hands of the chinese defenders. 1.78 metre diego lapera and 1.73 metre ernesto marinez scored many points in this way.

the quick passing chinese team scored its points by fast attacking before the cuban players got into position to close the net.

in the decisive fifth set, service changed hands repeatedly before either team could score a point. after the two teams were level at 4-4, the chinese team gradually widened the gap by fast attacking play before it took the set and match at 15-8.

the visiting cuban women's volleyball team will play the chinese team at the peking workers' indoor stadium tomorrow evening.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Holds Film Reception

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Jun. 24, 1973)

chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan today held a film reception, at which chinese coloured full-length documentary films "afro-asian table-tennis friendship invitational tournament" and "1972 national basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton tournaments" were shown.

among the more than 300 guyanese friends attending the film reception were chairman of the guyana national sports council basil arno, president of the guyana table tennis association and concurrently president of the caribbean table tennis federation kenneth

deabreu, and leading members of other guyanese sports organizations.

permanent secretary of the guyanese ministry of economic development cecil douglas was also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Winds Up Performance Tour to Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Jun. 24, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe wound up its performance tour to italy and left here for malta today.

the troupe was seen off at the airport by francesco pinto, leading member of the italy-china economic and cultural exchange association, and wang chuan-pin, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in italy.

wang chuan-pin gave a reception yesterday evening for the shanghai acrobatic troupe, which was attended by president of the italy-china economic and cultural exchange association vittorino colombo, italian foreign ministry officials, diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to italy, representatives of overseas chinese and other italian friends.

during its stay in italy, the troupe gave twelve shows in rome, naples and milan, which draw some 37,000 spectators. the chinese artistes were warmly received by the italian people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagoya Women's Delegation from Japan Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

the china-japan friendship association gave a dinner here this evening to welcome the nagoya women's delegation from japan. leader of the delegation is sachiko hasegawa. kuniko kanasaki and hatsuko kato are the deputy leaders and fumiko tachi, the secretary general. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

among those present at the dinner were sun ping-hua, fang chiung, hsu kuang, lin li-yun and li fu-teh.

the delegation arrived here by air on the evening of june 23 after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. it will leave for home via kwangchow after visiting peking.

CHINA AND KOREA

DPRK Ambassador to China Holds Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea, held a press conference here today on the new line and five propositions put forward by president kim il sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

the ambassador told chinese and foreign correspondents that at a rally in pyongyang on june 23 the great leader comrade kim il sung clarified the new line of five propositions of the korean workers' party and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea for independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, out of earnest desire to ride out the difficult situation in the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and realize the long-cherished aspiration of the nation for national reunification at the earliest possible date. "this new line," the ambassador said, "conforms to the interests of the whole korean people and to the aspiration of the peace-loving people the world over. it is a great encouragement to the korean people in their struggle for reunification of the fatherland. it has won enthusiastic support from the whole people of korea and has been strongly echoed throughout the world."

the ambassador pointed out, "the reunification of korea is an internal affair of the nation, which must be solved by the korean people themselves on the principle of national self-determination, free from any outside interference. the united states must withdraw its troops of aggression from south korea at an earliest possible date," he went on. "it must immediately stop its activities of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of korea; the united nations must take the 'u.n. forces' helmets off the heads of the u.s. troops of aggression which occupied south korea by force, make them withdraw and dissolve the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' and thus remove all the obstacles it created in the past to hamper the independent, peaceful reunification of korea; the japanese militarists must give up their hostile policy towards the democratic people's republic of korea."

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: "although there are many difficulties on the road to independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, our people are of one nation and we must realize the great national unity and the long-cherished desire to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully."

present at the press conference was chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

Korean Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang Gives Last Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

the korean mansudae art troupe of pyongyang this evening gave the last performance on its tour of peking.

among those watching the performance were chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, hsu hsiang-chien and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairmen of the n.p.c. standing committee, li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments, including liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, ma wen-po, shen chien, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, kang ke-ching, hsu han-ping and lin lin.

present were chong gwang sun, leader, kim hui jun, first deputy leader, and jom sung jun and choe sang kun, deputy leaders, of the troupe, korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, and embassy officials, and other korean comrades in peking.

the song and dance items presented by the korean artists at the capital theatre this evening breathe with life and are full of revolutionary spirit. "wishing the leader a long life", "fatherland's chindallae", "celebrating a good harvest" and other items are an expression of the infinite love of the korean people for their great leader president kim il sung and the great fatherland, and reflect the militant spirit of the industrious korean people in building their socialist fatherland. the song "our fatherland" which sings of korea's beautiful rivers and mountains reflects the keen desire of the korean people for the reunification of the fatherland at an earliest possible date and for the joyous get-together of the fellow-countrymen in the south and in the north. with profound feelings for the chinese people, the korean artists also presented items in praise of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the great friendship sealed in blood between the peoples of china and korea. the performance was welcomed with storms of warm applause by the audience.

at the end of the performance, the portraits of president kim il sung and chairman mao were projected on the backdrop. the artists were given a long standing ovation when they sang "the east is red" and "the song of general kim il sung". chu teh, hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo and other comrades went on stage. they cordially shook hands with the performers, congratulated them on their success and presented them with a flower basket.

CHINA AND MALI

Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between China and Mali Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of mali was signed at a ceremony here this evening.

among those attending the signing ceremony were colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, other distinguished guests from

mali, and chou en-lai, chinese premier of the state council, li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers, and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and major charles samba cissoko, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of mali, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

also present on the malian side were: captain filifing sissoko, permanent secretary of the military committee of national liberation; captain tiecoro bakayoko, director general of security services; sori coulibaly, minister delegate to the military committee of national liberation in charge of labour and public functions; sidi coulibaly, minister of production; assane guindo, malian ambassador to china; and ismaila kanoute, oumar makalou, lamine keita, aguibou seydou tall and mohamed lassana sacko.

present on the chinese side were: ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali; and leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, chao yuan and chu chuan-hsien.

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, gave a grand reciprocal banquet here this evening in the great hall of the people.

among the guests were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; and hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

also present were samdech penn nouth, prime minister, thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, and van piny, second vice-foreign minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the national flags of china and mali were hung side by side at the banquet hall. colonel moussa traore and premier chou en-lai spoke at the banquet.

colonel moussa traore, the malian head of state, pointed out in his speech that the particularly enthusiastic welcome he and his party had received during their visit in china testified to the sincere friendship between the two peoples of china and mali.

he said: "what we have already seen and heard during our visit has enabled us to verify what a liberated people, dignified and determined to build an independent national economy, can achieve while safeguarding and developing their own national culture."

colonel moussa traore stressed: "mali has always pursued a dynamic and intransigent policy of non-alignment. we are deeply convinced of the correctness of this policy and firmly determined to pursue it, which obliges us to rely on our own efforts and our own means, while developing our relations of cooperation and solidarity with countries which practise an anti-imperialist policy based on mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of the assisted countries."

he added: "the slogans of 'relying on one's own efforts' and 'walking on two legs', which we have seen with pleasure among chairman mao tsetung's teachings to the chinese people, are esteemed by the malian people, who, in spite of their geographical confinement, have already given the proof that they are determined to face all the difficulties and the necessary sacrifices to safeguard their dignity."

in his speech, premier chou en-lai pointed out that the successful visit to china by colonel moussa traore, head of state of mali, "has greatly promoted the friendship between the chinese and malian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

he said: "during his stay in peking, his excellency colonel moussa traore, head of state of mali, has had a friendly meeting with chairman mao tsetung. in the last few days, our two sides have held cordial and friendly talks on international issues of common interest and on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and mali, and satisfactory results have been achieved."

he quoted chairman mao tsetung as saying "the just struggles of the peoples of various countries in the world support each other." he pointed out that the republic of mali was one of the first african countries to establish diplomatic relations with china. "from the very outset she firmly supported the restoration to

china of her rightful seat in the united nations," the premier said. he expressed heartfelt thanks to the government and people of mali for their consistent and valuable support to china.

premier chou en-lai said: "we are convinced that, under the guidance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the unity and friendly cooperation of china and mali will grow stronger and develop daily."

their speeches were followed by the band playing the national anthems of china and mali. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the chinese and malian people and the unity and friendship of the afro-asian peoples.

also present were:

ma chun-u and ou tang-liang, n.p.c. standing committee members; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the islamic association of china and other departments concerned, including chang wen-pi, ho ying, wang hai-jung, chen mu-hua, chen shu-fu, yu sang, chang pin, tsao lu, huang shu-tse, hsiao peng, yao hsiao-cheng, chang ta-chih, chang yun-lung, wang yi-chih, ma jen-hui, miao hai-ling, chen chun, mao teh-hou, wu yin-hsien, ting hsueh-sung, ho kung-kai, chang chieh, wu chung-chao, hao yu-sheng, and chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Speech of Malian Head of State Moussa Traore at Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech by colonel moussa traore, malian head of state and president of the government, at his reciprocal banquet here this evening:

your excellency respected premier chou en-lai,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

friends and comrades,

it is for me, mr. premier, a very great pleasure to receive you this evening and take this opportunity

to express to you once again the sentiments of friendship cherished by the malian people for the courageous chinese people.

i wish to extend my thanks, through you, to all the chinese friends and to the members of the diplomatic corps, who have been so kind to join us to add lustre to the banquet and give it a friendly and at the same time solemn character.

mr. premier,

the particularly enthusiastic welcome which has been accorded us wherever we have been received, the sentiments shown us by the chinese leaders and working people at the places and production units which we have had the honour to visit and, lastly, the good will which you yourself have shown us during our talks are for us further proofs that there exists a sincere friendship between our two peoples.

the friendly interview which chairman mao tsetung has kindly accorded me filled me with honour.

in the course of our visits to the centres and production units in your beautiful and great country, we have admired not only the prodigious accumulations of your civilization of several thousand years but also the impressive achievements of art in the service of the revolution and the revitalization of your whole national heritage.

the great progress which you have made since the founding of the people's republic of china in the social, cultural, economic, scientific and technological fields, a progress which we have witnessed, constitutes for us very useful lessons and an encouragement for us to persevere in our own efforts of development.

what we have already seen and heard during our visit has enabled us to verify what a liberated people, dignified and determined to build an independent national economy, can achieve while safeguarding and developing their own national culture.

after winning independence, the malian people have been engaged in building a national, and as much as possible, independent economy based on social justice. i am convinced that they will be able to draw very useful lessons from the experience which you yourselves, mr. premier and your colleagues, have been kind enough to let us see and to explain to us.

as you know, mr. premier, mali has always pursued a dynamic and intransigent policy of non-alignment.

we are deeply convinced of the correctness of this policy and firmly determined to pursue it, which obliges

us to rely on our own efforts and our own means, while developing our relations of cooperation and solidarity with countries which practise an anti-imperialist policy based on mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of the assisted countries.

that is to say, mr. premier, that the slogans of "relying on one's own efforts" and "walking on two legs", which we have seen with pleasure among chairman mao tsetung's teachings to the chinese people, are esteemed by the malian people, who, in spite of their geographical confinement, have already given the proof that they are determined to face all the difficulties and the necessary sacrifices to safeguard their dignity.

as i had the honour to mention during our talks, understanding and cooperation with neighbouring countries constitute, mr. premier, a fundamental factor of our foreign policy.

this constant preoccupation has caused us to resolve to create with our neighbours regional development organizations in order to develop and better exploit our common resources with a view to raising the living standards of our peoples.

thus we have created with the countries of west africa the following regional organizations:

-- the organization for the development of the senegal river;

-- the liptako-gourma authority;

-- the economic community of west africa.

i need not speak about the cooperation within the organization of african unity, which comprises the 41 independent african states and which has recently celebrated with grandeur, as you have well said, its 10th anniversary, thus giving a stinging refutation to the imperialists, the enemies of african unity and other prophets of misfortune, who cynically predicted an ephemeral future for our organization.

if i have referred to these experiences and efforts of economic grouping and integration on a regional scale, it is to show the identity of the objectives pursued by china and mali in regard to the policy of good-neighbourliness.

mr. premier,

when the army took over power in mali in november 1968, i declared that our primary objectives were:

-- domestically, economic and financial rehabilitation and national reconciliation;

-- and internationally, establishment of a policy of good-neighbourliness with the neighbouring countries and mutually advantageous cooperation with countries that love peace and justice.

although the task we have to accomplish in the field of economic development is yet enormous, we rejoice at the results already obtained, even though in the past four years our efforts were thwarted by a drought for long unprecedented in the history of the rain-gauge of our region.

this is the right place for us to thank the chinese people once again for the assistance they have already given us and for the encouraging prospects of further developing the cooperation and solidarity which so happily exist between our two countries.

china's disinterested assistance, based on the eight principles which you set forth during your visit to bamako in 1964 and concretized and supplemented by the chinese delegation to the conference of the unctad held in santiago, chile, is all the more appreciated because we are in a world dominated by the egoism and hegemonic desire of the imperialist big powers, who impose their will on international trade, resulting in the constant deterioration of trading terms to the detriment of the developing countries.

mr. premier,

in the field of foreign policy, i cannot fail to mention the important contribution that china has made to peace and international detente by her accession to what is always called the atomic club.

indeed, the explosion of the first chinese atom bomb and the other subsequent achievements have fundamentally changed international relations in a favourable sense.

in this regard, i am pleased to point out that the declaration made by the chinese government in the united nations to the effect that the people's republic of china will never practise a policy of big-nation chauvinism was no surprise to us, who had had more than a decade of friendly cooperation with your country.

however, your declaration confirmed our conviction, as expressed on many occasions, that the presence of the people's republic of china in the united nations as a permanent member of the security council would contribute notably to the strengthening of the capacity of this organization in maintaining peace and international security and that at the same time it would constitute a guarantee for the small countries, which are often victims of direct imperialist aggression or aggression instigated by imperialism.

mr. premier,

the malian people, who are a sincere and dynamic protagonist of african unity, are deeply convinced that this unity will be effective only when brother countries like angola, mozambique, namibia (south west africa), guinea bissau and south africa are independent and rid of the white racist minorities who are oppressing them in defiance of international law and the charter of the united nations.

likewise we believe that peace, to which we ardently aspire, will be effective only when an end is put to foreign interference in the internal affairs of viet nam, cambodia, laos and korea and when a just and equitable solution is found to the painful problem of the middle east.

that is why i would thank the chinese people for their assistance to the african movements of national liberation.

mr. premier,

we shall return to mali gratified by the manifestations of friendship and solidarity which have been shown us by yourself, the chinese personages whom we have met and the chinese people who have warmly received us wherever we have visited.

the malian people, who always remember and appreciate their friends, express, by my voice, to you and, through you, to the chinese people and chairman mao tsetung their deep thanks for all your efforts to make our stay agreeable and our visit a success.

excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen,

friends and comrades,

i propose that you raise your glasses and drink

to the prosperity of the people's republic of china and the happiness of her people,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of your excellency mr. premier,

to the health of the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the reinforcement of the solidarity of the afro-asian peoples in their just struggle against imperialism,

to the health of the ambassadors, charges d'affaires and their wives, and

to the health of all the friends present here!

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the reciprocal banquet given here this evening by colonel moussa traore, head of state of mali:

your excellency respected colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of mali,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

distinguished guests from mali,

friends and comrades,

at this grand banquet tonight, his excellency colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of mali, has spoken many warm and friendly words about the chinese people, which fully express the profound sentiments of friendship of the malian people for the chinese people. allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express our deep thanks for this.

during his stay in peking, his excellency colonel moussa traore, head of state of mali, has had a friendly meeting with chairman mao tsetung. in the last few days, our two sides have held cordial and friendly talks on international issues of common interest and on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and mali, and satisfactory results have been achieved. the distinguished guests have also visited places of interest in peking and made friendly contacts with the chinese people. this successful visit of his excellency the head of state has greatly promoted the friendship between the chinese and malian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

his excellency has repeatedly praised china for her very modest assistance. chairman mao tsetung has taught us: "the just struggles of the peoples of various countries in the world support each other." soon after winning independence in 1960, the republic of mali established diplomatic relations with china, thus becoming one of the first african countries to establish diplomatic relations with our country. from the very outset she firmly supported the restoration to china of her rightful seat in the united nations. when i visited your country in january 1964, i saw with my own eyes the warm and friendly support of the fraternal malian people for the chinese people. i wish to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the government and people of mali for their consistent and valuable support to our country.

the chinese and malian peoples will remain friendly to each other from generation to generation. we are convinced that, under the guidance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the unity and friendly cooperation of china and mali will grow stronger and develop daily.

comrades and friends,

at present, the struggles of the people of various countries against foreign aggression and interference and for national independence and the unification of their country are developing daily. yesterday, president kim il sung of the democratic people's republic of korea made an important speech, putting forward the new line and five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, which reflect the strong desire of the entire korean people for the reunification of their fatherland. this new initiative taken by the government of the democratic people's republic of korea will truly help towards the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and the further relaxation of the tension in the korean peninsula. the chinese government and people warmly welcome this initiative and express their firm support for it.

tonight, his excellency the head of state and the other distinguished guests are leaving peking to visit tachai and other places. i wish you a pleasant journey and success in your visit.

may i request your excellency, respected head of state, to convey the cordial greetings and high respects of the chinese people to the malian people when you return home.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of mali and the well-being of her people,

to the further consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and malian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the daily growth of china-africa friendship and afro-asian solidarity,

to the health of his excellency colonel moussa traore, head of state of mali,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of the distinguished guests from mali,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore Leaves Peking for Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, and his party wound up their visit to peking and left here by special train tonight for a visit to tachai in north china's shansi province. the distinguished malian guests are accompanied by chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-foreign minister ho ying.

the distinguished malian guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chou en-lai, premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, vice-premier, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as several thousand citizens of the chinese capital.

present at the railway station were samdech penn nouth, prime minister, thiounn mumm, minister, and van piny, vice-minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the plaza of the brightly-lit peking railway station flew the national flags of mali and china.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the station. the band played the national anthems of mali and china. the malian head of state colonel moussa traore, in the company of premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour of all three services of the p.l.a. there was a scene of jubilation while the malian head of state colonel moussa traore and the other distinguished malian guests bid farewell to the wellwishers. beating drums and gongs, the people cheered: "a warm send-off to the distinguished malian guests exclamation" a group of children with bouquets and garlands in their hands danced to the malian guests, who waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

also present were:

ou tang-liang, n.p.c. standing committee member;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china chen mu-hua, chen shu-fu, chang pin, tsao lu, huang shu-tse, hsiao peng, yao hsiao-cheng, wang hai-jung, ma jen-hui, miao hai-ling, mao teh-hou, ting hsueh-sung, chang chieh; and

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and diplomatic officials of the malian embassy in peking.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo and his wife are accompanying the malian head of state colonel moussa traore on the visit to tachai.

also accompanying the malian guests on the tour are ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of protocol, of the chinese foreign ministry, and meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali.

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore Visits Tachai

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 25, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, and his party today visited the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county of north china's shansi province and were accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception by local commune members. the distinguished malian guests were accompanied by teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; and hsiao-peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

the distinguished malian guests were greeted at the yangchuan railway station 45 kilometres from tachai by tsao chung-nan, han ying and wang ting-tung, vice-chairmen of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee, and chia cheng-jang, kuo feng-lien and liang pien-liang, vice-chairmen of the brigade's revolutionary committee, who also accompanied the guests on their tour. all along the way from the railway station to the production brigade, the distinguished malian guests received hearty greetings from people working in nearby fields or travelling on the road.

huge streamers of welcome were hung in and outside the jubilant tachai village bedecked with red flags and colourful bunting. early in the morning, the whole village, holding the national flags of china and mali, bouquets and colourful streamers, gathered with great joy at the entrance to the village, waiting for the arrival of the guests. when colonel moussa traore and the other distinguished guests arrived, the beating of drums and cymbals, cheers and tunes of music resounded over the village. the gaily dressed youngsters performed yangko dance and waist-drum dance and played sona to express the chinese people's profound sentiments of friendship for the distinguished malian guests coming from west africa. a number of youngsters sang and danced with floral baskets in their hands. colonel moussa traore enthusiastically waved to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement and time and again stopped to shake hands with them.

in high spirits, the distinguished malian guests climbed up the hutou mountain and viewed the terraced fields and rows of new cave-dwellings and brick houses of the brigade. they were very happy to see that the crops of maize and millet were growing sturdily. chia cheng-jang told the guests that though tachai was hit by a severe drought last year, it still got a good harvest of 7.09 tons per hectare thanks to the effort of the commune members. there was no rain this spring in tachai, sowing of these well-growing crops was made possible by carrying water from elsewhere. in the millet fields, colonel moussa traore chatted with chia cheng-jang about the sowing of millet and transplanting of seedlings. the malian guests visited ponds, wells and a livestock farm. by the side of a newly sunk well, the guests inquired about its water resources.

school children gathering at the entrance to the school warmly clapped to the distinguished guests from mali as they passed by. a host of kindergarten children romped up to the guests and offered them songs. colonel moussa traore waved to them with a warm greeting: "how are you, children exclamation" and then took the hands of some children in his, saying happily: "how lovely exclamation"

the distinguished malian guests visited the homes of some commune members, where they sat on the edge of brick beds, chatting with the hosts while eating popcorn, parched melon seeds and pancakes offered by the hosts.

the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and the tachai brigade revolutionary committee gave a luncheon in honour of the distinguished guests. on behalf of all members of the tachai brigade, vice-chairman chia cheng-jang expressed a warm welcome and profound thanks to the distinguished malian guests who made the visit from afar. he said in his speech that the visit by the distinguished guests was a great encouragement and support to the brigade. "we'll continue our efforts, learn modestly from the malian people and the people at home and abroad and strive for greater victories," he added.

in reply, colonel moussa traore said that they felt greatly encouraged by all they had seen in the production brigade. chairman mao's principles of self-reliance and walking on two legs have been materialized in the tachai production brigade, he said. the achievements have been made by the brigade members on their own.

vice-chairman tsao chung-nan of the provincial revolutionary committee proposed a toast, in which he expressed thanks to the distinguished guests for the profound sentiments of the malian people they brought and hoped that the friendship between the people of china and mali would grow daily.

the distinguished guests had a discussion with cadres of the tachai production brigade this afternoon. colonel moussa traore said in the discussion that the striking

achievements the tachai brigade has made over the past twenty years and more has provided a great deal of useful experience to them. he wished the brigade still greater successes under the guidance of chairman mao's line and hoped that the friendship between the people of mali and china will remain evergreen.

in parting, the brigade presented the distinguished malian guests with corn, millet, walnuts and dates they had grown.

accompanying the head of state of mali on the visit were captain filifing sissoko, major charles samba cissoko, captain tiecoro bakayoko, sori coulibaly, sidi coulibaly and malian ambassador to china assane guindo and his wife.

director ho kung-kai of the african affairs department, and deputy director chu chuan-hsien of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh also accompanied the malian guests to the brigade.

accompanying the distinguished malian guests on the visit were also leading members of departments concerned of the province, the central shansi administrative region, yangchuan city, hsiyang county and the tachai people's commune.

CHINA AND MALTA

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Honored at Reception by Maltese Minister

(NCNA-English Valletta, Jun. 24, 1973)

miss agatha barbara, minister of education and culture of malta, gave a reception here this evening in honour of the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china which arrived here this afternoon.

governer general of malta sir anthony mamo and his wife attended the reception.

present were dr. a.v. hyzler, minister of development, and his wife, p.j. naudi, secretary of the ministry of education and culture, members of parliament and prominent figures in cultural circles of malta.

yu chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in malta, diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and members of the chinese study groups were present.

speaking at the reception, minister agatha barbara, on behalf of the government and people of malta, extended warm welcome to the shanghai troupe. she said, "your visit to malta is a proof of the friendship of the chinese people towards the maltese people. your performance will show the cooperation and cultural exchange between our two countries."

in his reply, leader of the troupe yuan tung-lin said: "the ministry of education and culture of the maltese government has done a great deal in the preparation for our performance and is giving us such a warm reception. we are deeply moved by this." he expressed the belief that the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries, would be strengthened and developed continuously.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. hosts and guests chatted cordially and toasted to the development of the friendship and cultural interflow between the two countries.

upon its arrival here this afternoon, the troupe was greeted at the airport by p.j. naudi and other officials of the ministry of education and culture of malta. yu chun was present at the airport.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Visiting Group of Democratic Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting group of the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine led by taysir khalid.

among the guests were riyadh khalid hassan, deputy head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including tsao ke-chiang, wang yueh-hsi and hsi tao-chung.

the group arrived in peking on june 23.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Military Delegation Leaves Luta for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Luta, Jun. 25, 1973)

the romanian military delegation led by colonel general ion gheorghe, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of general staff, concluded its visit to liaoning province, northeast china, and left here for shanghai by special plane this morning, in the company of peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

the romanian military delegation arrived in anshan, liaoning province, by special plane on june 22. the romanian comrades were greeted at the airport by teng yueh, deputy commander, kao ko, deputy chief of staff, of the p.l.a. shenyang units, and leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in anshan, the anshan municipal revolutionary committee and departments concerned, including chu heng-hsing, peng chung-tao, shua ching-chuan and fan kun-yuan.

comrade teng yueh gave a banquet later in the evening, warmly welcoming the romanian military delegation. the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of solidarity. speaking at the banquet, comrades teng yueh and ion gheorghe wished further development and consolidation of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two peoples and two armies of china and romania.

the romanian military delegation visited a p.l.a. unit stationed in anshan on the morning of june 23, in the company of peng shao-hui, teng yueh, kao ko, chu heng-hsing and peng chung-tao. the commanders and fighters of the unit gave a warm welcome to the romanian comrades, and presented military exercises in their honour. at the end of the exercises, comrade ion gheorghe delivered a heart-warming speech, congratulating the commanders and fighters and militiamen participating in the exercises on their success.

accompanied by peng shao-hui and teng yueh, the romanian military delegation left anshan for luta by special plane the same afternoon. the p.l.a. units stationed in luta gave a banquet in the evening for the romanian comrades and held a soiree in their honour on june 24, at which excellent shows were performed by the luta acrobatic troupe. at the end of the performance, ion gheorghe and other romanian comrades went up stage to shake hands with the performers and congratulated them on their successful performance. they also presented a flower basket.

during its stay in luta, the romanian military delegation visited a primary school and a glassware factory. everywhere they went they were warmly received.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Chinese Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Visit in San Marino

(NCNA-English San Marino, Jun. 23, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china headed by yuan tung-lin and li kuo-liang paid a friendly visit to the republic of san marino from june 21 to 23. it gave a performance in the "drama" cinema in the capital last night, and received warm welcome from more than one thousand spectators.

both regent captains of the republic of san marino, francesco maria francini and primo bugli, as well as madame francini and madame bugli saw the performance in company of yuan tung-lin, leader of the troupe and wang chuan-pin, chinese consul-general to san marino.

also present were ministers of san marino including minister of foreign affairs gian luigi berti and his wife, minister of tourism, sports and entertainment bederico bigi and others.

an atmosphere of friendship and warmth reigned at the performance. there were constant bursts of applause and laughters and shouts of "bravo".

during the interval, the chinese woman announcer sang the most popular song of san marino, "san marino, good-bye" to the accompaniment of the troupe's orchestra which was warmly cheered by the audience. a worker thanked her for her singing. he said, it "demonstrates the friendship and respect for the san marino people".

after seeing the performance, the two regent captains of san marino extended congratulations to wang chuan-pin and yuan tung-lin, and praised the excellent performance. they wished china prosperity.

at the end of the show, all chinese performers appeared on the stage and waved flowers to the audience, they held aloft a streamer inscribed with "long live the friendship between peoples of china and san marino", the audience rose in a standing ovation. foreign minister berti and minister bigi went onto the stage and warmly shook hands with each of the performers in congratulations. they also had photographs taken together.

chinese residents came from many cities in italy to see the show and presented a basket of flowers to the troupe.

yesterday morning, minister bigi received all members of the shanghai acrobatic troupe and gave a cocktail party in their honour. he extended warm welcome to the troupe. he said, "china is a friend of san marino".

during its three-day stay in san marino, the chinese guests visited the government palace, museums and factories and went sight-seeing in the capital.

the shanghai acrobatic troupe returned to rome from san marino today.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Bangkok for Rangoon

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation, with chuang tse-tung as leader, left bangkok for rangoon yesterday afternoon after a friendly visit to thailand, according to a report from bangkok.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by general tem honsedhi and anu romyanond, president and vice-president of the table tennis association of thailand (t.t.a.t.), government officials and table tennis players. the delegation members were garlanded by general tem honsedhi at the airport.

the delegation played two matches with the thai table tennis team, which draw 30,000 spectators. the delegation did sightseeing in bangkok and visited places of historical interest in central thailand. a reception was given by the delegation yesterday evening, which was attended by general prasert ruchirawong, honourary president of the t.t.a.t. and minister of health; chatichai choonhavan, deputy foreign minister, general tem honsedhi, president of the t.t.a.t.; police lieutenant general chumpon lohachala, deputy director general of the police department; anu romyanond, vice-president of the t.t.a.t.; government officials and table tennis players.

as the delegation left the hotel for the airport yesterday afternoon, a huge crowd lining on both sides of the road said goodbye to their chinese friends. the crowd applauded and shouted "see you again" and "welcome you to thailand again". the chinese guests waved back to give their compliments to the crowd.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Yen Chun Meets Turkish Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

yen chun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health this evening met and feted g. caymaz, chairman of the acupuncture and physiotherapy association of turkey, his wife, and dr. m. dincsoy, member of the association. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasions were candan azer, first secretary of the turkish embassy in peking, and leading members of chinese organizations including yang chih and lin chen.

the guests arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese research academy of traditional chinese medicine.

CHINA AND UN

UN Assistant Secretary-General and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

mohamed habib gherab, assistant secretary-general of the united nations, and his wife, and wahid tarzi, the accompanying official, and his wife arrived here yesterday evening for a friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to welcome the guests were an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, and his wife wang yi, as well as tsai yu-yang and kao liang.

also present were mohammad osman sidky, afghan ambassador to china, and his wife.

CHINA AND US

Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Yu-hsun, Wu Heng Meet and Fete Visiting Delegation of Chinese Scientists from US California State

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and wu yu-hsun, vice-president, and wu heng, a leading member, of the academy, this evening met and feted a visiting delegation of chinese scientists from the california state of the united states. leader of the delegation is fung yuan-cheng, and deputy leader tien chang-lin.

attending the meeting and dinner were members of the delegation earnest s. kuh, c.s. hsu, c.c. chao and eugene wong, and their wives, children and relatives.

present on both occasions were leading members of departments concerned and chinese scientific workers, including pei shih-chang, chien hsueh-sen, wang li-fen, chang wei, lin ping, yang kung-su, fang hsiao, tien ping, niu cheng-chung, chu yung-hsing, pai chieh-fu, lo pei-lin, liu ching-yu, li kuan-hua, hsi chen-huan, chao tsung-yao, shen yuan, chuang feng-kan, wu chung-hua, lu yuan-chiu, wang huan-pao, tu ching-hua, fang hsien-ling, wu wen-chun and nieh kai-wu.

hosts and guests had a cordial conversation at the meeting and dinner which proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 19. during its stay in peking, the delegation visited factories, schools and scientific research institutions, and toured places of historical interest. after sightseeing and visiting relatives here, the delegation will go touring and visiting their relatives in other parts of the country and then return to the united states.

American Men's and Women's Basketball Teams Leave Peking for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

the u.s. collegiate all stars men's basketball team and the john f. kennedy college (nebraska) patriettes women's team led by david r. derge jr. wound up their friendly visit in peking and left here for hangchow by air today to continue their visit in china.

they were seen off at the airport by mou tso-yun, a leading member of the chinese basketball association, and leading members of other departments concerned kuo lei, chang chang, hu hung-fan and li ta-wei, as well as chinese men and women basketball players and coaches.

during their stay in peking, the two teams had three friendly matches with the chinese physical culture institutes combined men's and women's teams and the peking men's and women's teams. they also toured places of historical interest and watched a modern revolutionary peking opera, "the tuchuan mountain", on invitation.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Comrades Chou En-lai and Yeh Chien-ying Meet Comrade Lu Duc Tho

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and representative of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

present on the occasion were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and nguyen phuong vu, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and members of comrade le duc tho's party phan hien and pham the dong.

nguyen van quang, ambassador to china of the republic of south viet nam, was present.

also present were han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, as well as comrades liang feng, kao chien-chung, chang ching and hu chien-wen.

after the meeting, comrade yeh chien-ying gave a dinner in honour of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

comrade le duc tho and his party arrived in peking by special plane this morning on their way home from paris.

Comrade Li Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1973)

le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and representative of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and his party left here for home by special plane this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

present were also nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, nguyen van quang, ambassador to china of the republic of south viet nam, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies here.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Sports Facilities Study Group Leaves FRG for Home

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jun. 24, 1973)

the chinese sports facilities study group left for home by air today after concluding its one-month visit to the federal republic of germany (f.r.g.).

on june 22, hans-dietrich genscher, federal minister of the interior, received all members of the chinese sports facilities study group and had a friendly conversation with them. chinese ambassador to f.r.g. wang yu-tien was present.

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